

POSTAL CARD

THE SPACE BELOW IS FOR THE ADDRESS ONLY.

Dr. F.W. True
U.S. National Museum
Washington
D.C.

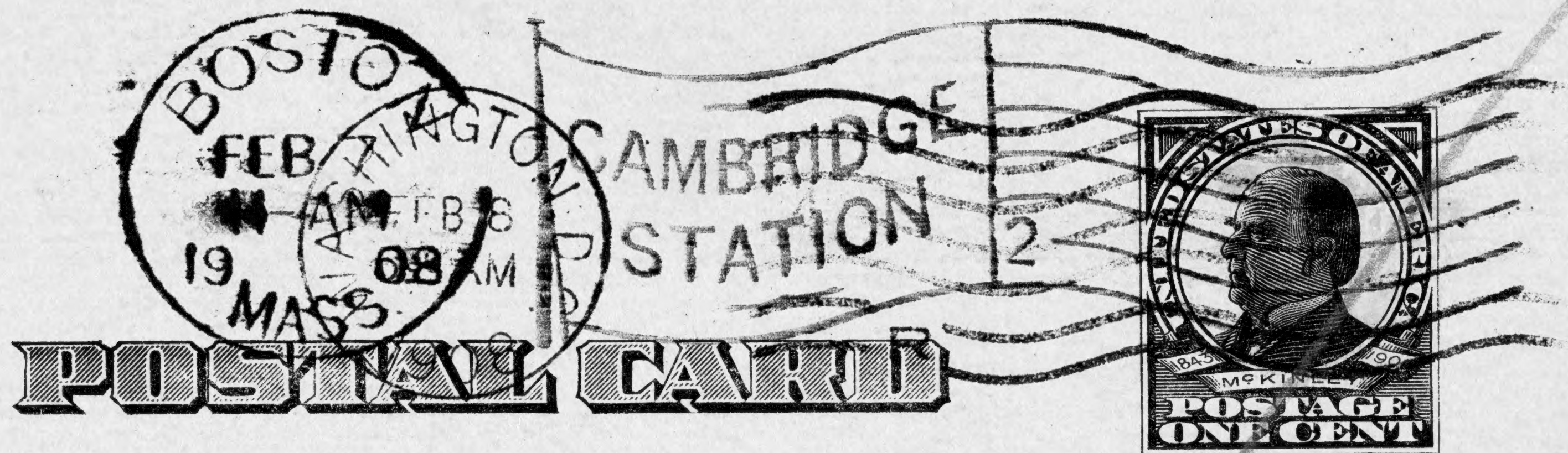
Cambridge Mass
10 Nov. 1908

Dear Dr. Tuck:--

Please accept my thanks
for your paper on "The Classification
of the Cetacea" which you kindly sent me.

Sincerely yours

Glover M. Allen



POSTAL CARD

THE SPACE BELOW IS FOR THE ADDRESS ONLY.

Dr. F. W. True,
U. S. National Museum
Washington
D. C.

Cambridge, Feb. 6/08

Dear Dr. True:-

Please accept my
thanks for your very interesting paper
on Schizodelphis and Procodephis that
you kindly sent me.

Sincerely yours,

Glover M. Allen

ZELL am See geg. d. Kitzsteinhorn.



Herrlichsten Dank
für Ihre Karte
mit wärmsten
Wünschen als
Erwidernng von
Ihren
aufrichtig er-
gebenen
O. Abel



F. W. True Esq.

Washington D.C.

Smithsonian
Institution

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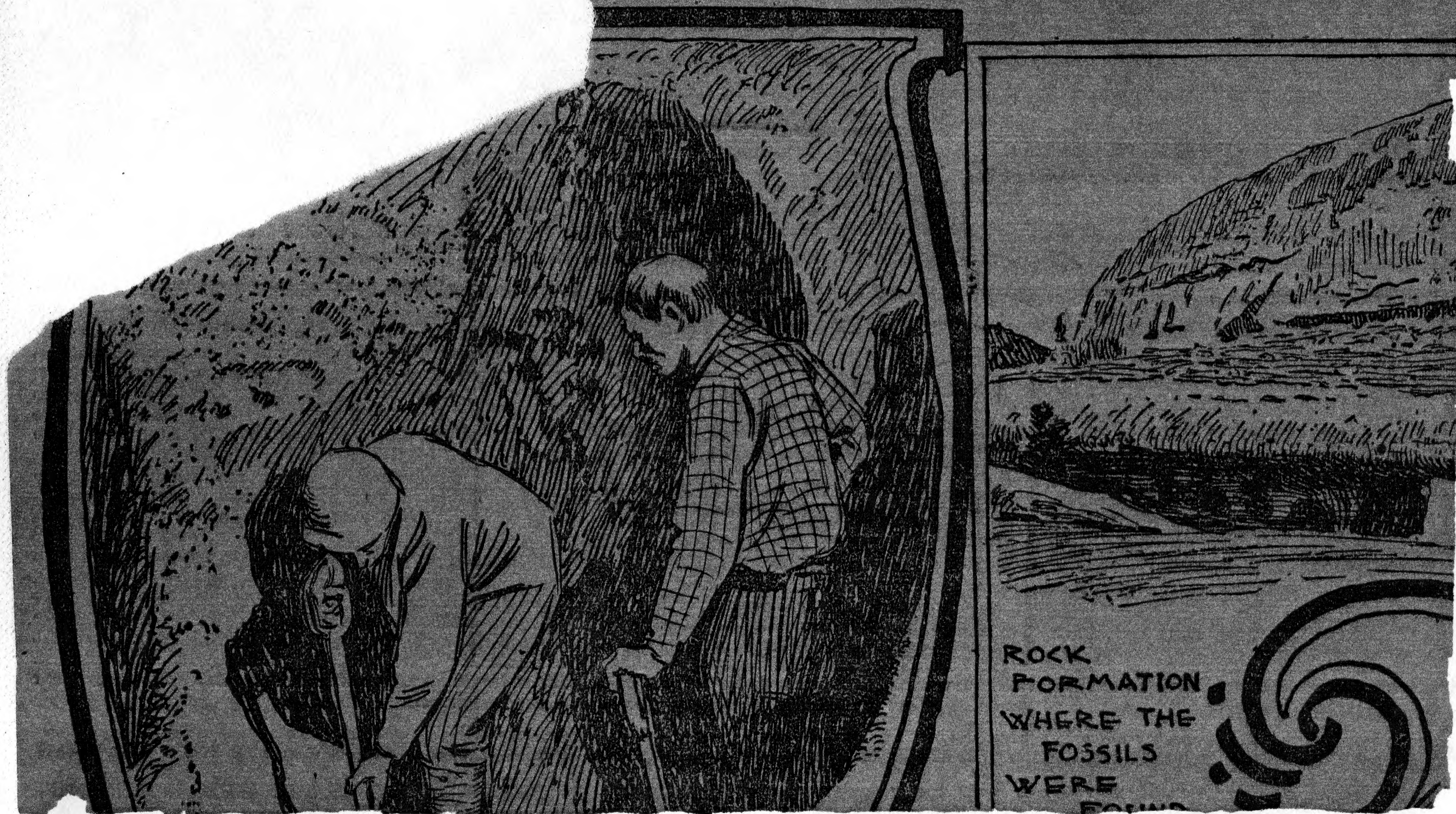
From the.....

Dated.....

Fossil 2

METHFESSEL

Whale Found on a

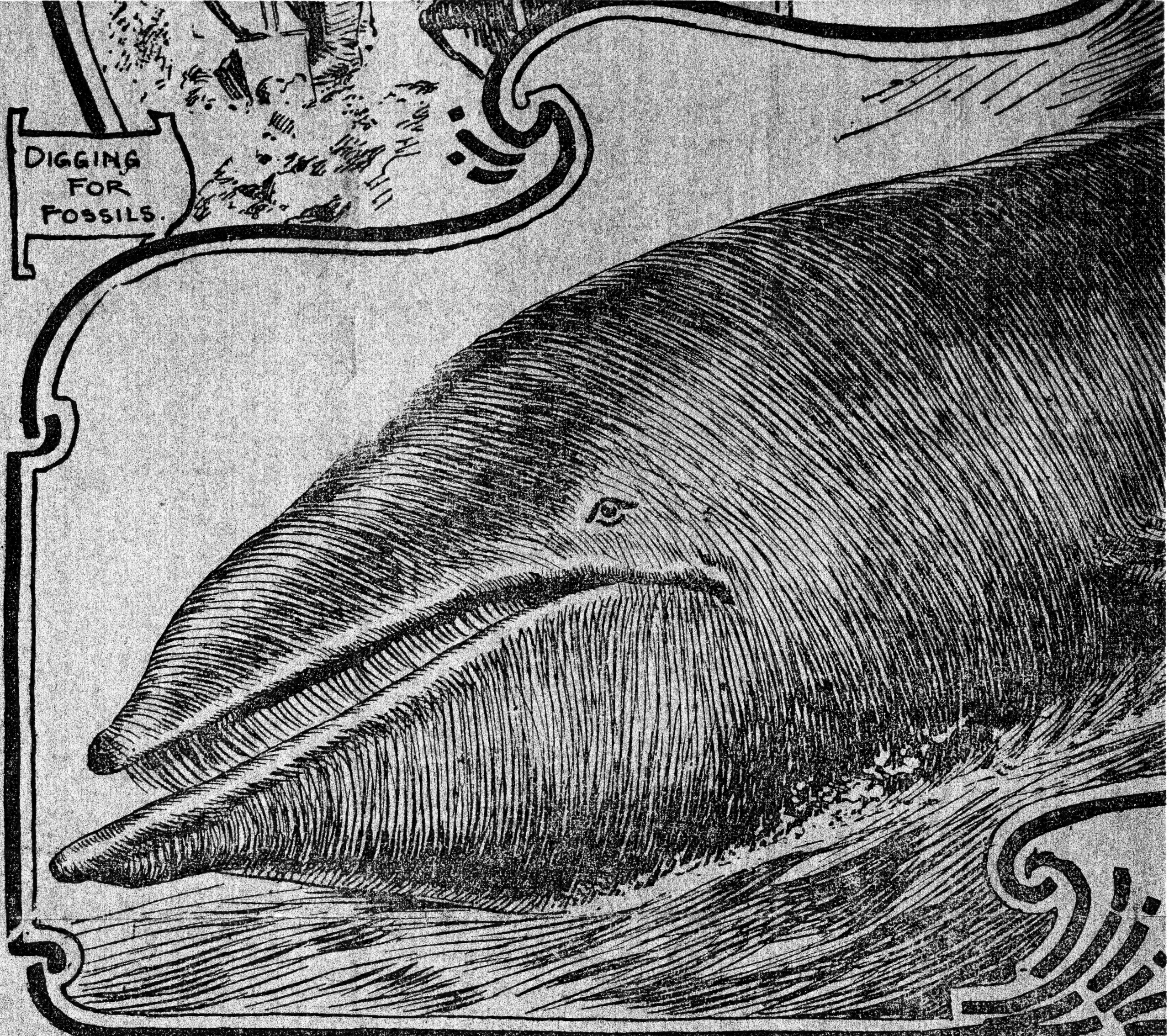


ROCK
FORMATION
WHERE THE
FOSSILS
WERE
FOUND

Mountain Top

Discovered Among Ocean Depths 2500
Feet Above the Sea Level and Eighteen
Miles Inland From the Coast Line.





PROFESSOR LAWSON'S OPINION AS TO HOW THE WHALE'S HEAD CAME TO BE ON TOP OF THE COAST RANGE.

THE history of the Coast Range of California," said Professor Lawson of the State University, "is that of a series of risings and submersions. Long ago, when the Sierra Nevada Mountains were firmly located where they are now, after having passed through the formation process of the Juarassic period, the coast of California was in a state of great disturbance.

"The whole range of country was constantly being upheaved and then lowered again into the depths of the ocean. From all we can learn this happened about seven times. The last time this happened it remained beneath the water for centuries and centuries, long enough for the sandstone to be deposited. As the different marine creatures died, the whale among them, the solid parts, such as bone, settled into the sand and became imbedded there. Then ages and ages passed until several feet of solid stone were on top of the whale's bones.

"When the last upheaval came the whole bottom of the ocean was lifted skyward and naturally the remains of all kinds of fish, etc., were taken along and left miles and miles inland from the water. That is the reason that we can go down into Monterey County and dig fish bones that are thousands of years old.

"The common supposition that a tidal wave once swept over the country and left the creatures to die on the mountain tops is only a supposition that has not the least foundation in geological fact."

A FOSSIL whale's head, the remains of oysters and other things of the sea have just been unearthed in Monterey County, at a place 2500 feet above the sea level and eighteen miles inland from the present coast line.

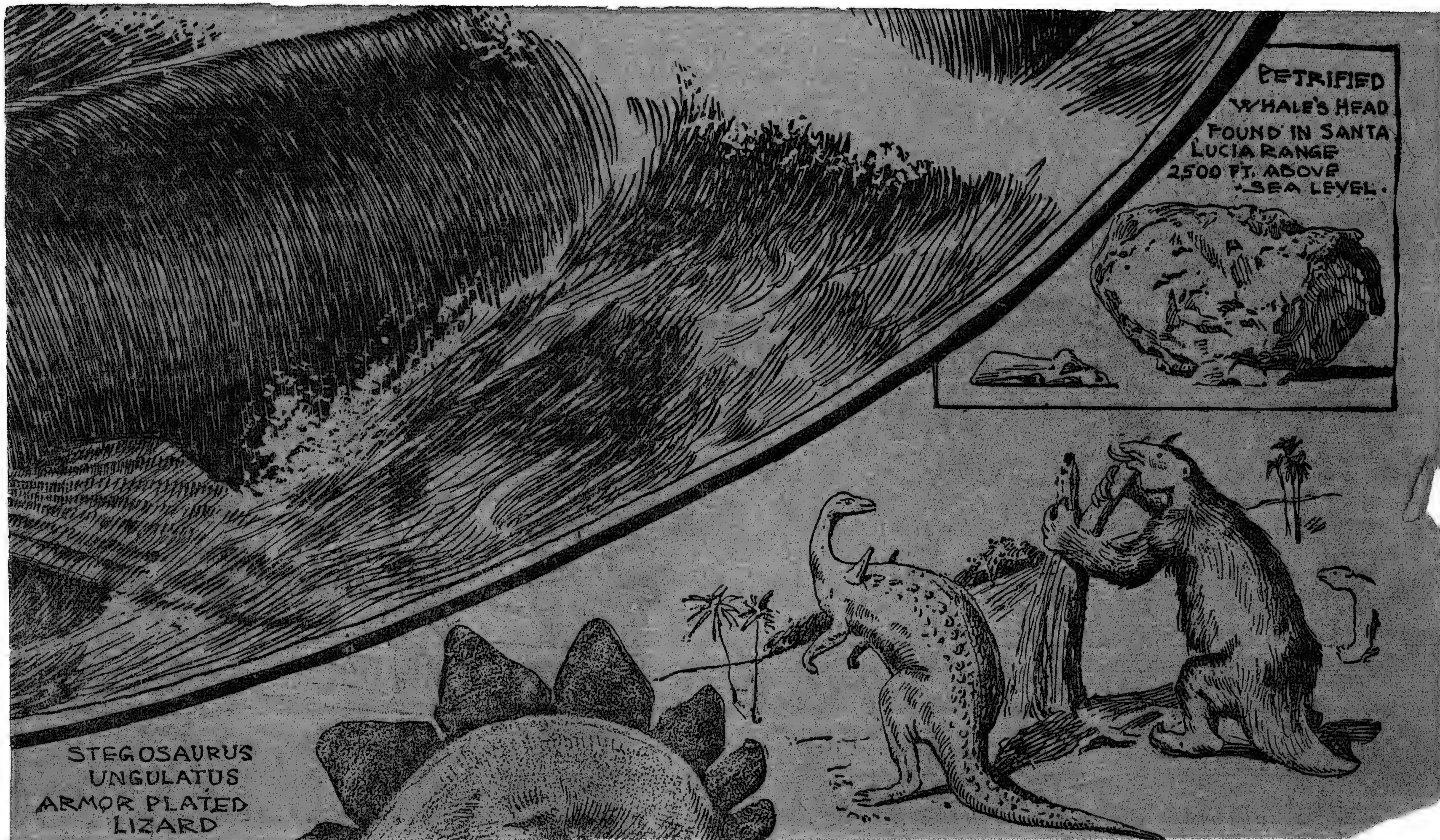
Monterey County has furnished many strange bones of past life to the prying scientist, but nothing more curious than this has come out of her hills. Scientists agree that it is the most important find of its kind in recent years. The Jamesburg region, in which these fossil remains were discovered, contains an area about sixty miles square which has proved exceedingly rich in relics of ancient man and other animals.

Specimens found in the Santa Lucia

finder of this valuable specimen, is a geologist by nature and spends nearly the whole of his time poking about among rocks and digging into the earth for curious specimens. Of book knowledge he knows almost nothing, and it is certainly a pity that as he has found most of the fossils coming from the Jamesburg coun-

STORIES OF THE GREAT

At the Time of His Death, Last Month, He Was Said to Explored the West With Buffalo Bill; Exposed the Cardi



ains, six miles south of Salinas, remains of extinct animals and peculiar rock formations are also very valuable, being second only to those coming from the Jamesburg country.

A noteworthy fact regarding these fossils is that the petrifications of land animals are nearly all found at a much lower altitude than those of marine animals, the remains of a mastodon have come from the Santa Lucia Mountains some 300 feet above sea level, while a whale's head fossil, huge petrified oysters, fish fins, barnacles and other forms of sea life were found embedded in a ridge of sandstone at least 2500 feet above the sea and a distance of eighteen miles inland. Scientists would, doubtless, be able to explain this phenomenon as a natural consequence of the change of conditions in accordance with the transition from one geological period to another.

The whale's head was found on the Finch ranch, near Jamesburg, and not far from Tassajara Springs. It is the almost perfect specimen of a portion of a whale's head from where it joins the vertebral column to about midway the length of the jaw, with the eye socket and part of the ball plainly discernible. The petrification is of the right side of the head, measures 30 inches in length, 18 inches in width and 12 inches in thickness, and weighs 350 pounds. It was discovered two weeks ago by a resident of the Jamesburg region, John Glenford, and was so tightly embedded in the sandstone formation of the ridge of the mountain that its contour was disfigured slightly in removing it. Had Glenford made use of the proper tools with which to disinter the relic it is probable that this misfortune might have been obviated. The pieces broken from it have all been preserved and can readily be fitted to their old places. The point of the ridge from which the fossil was taken is one of the highest of the surrounding mountains, and although its exact altitude was impossible of ascertainment, it is thought by comparison with surrounding points the altitude of which is known that it is not less than 2000 feet above the sea. Glenford, the

Special to the Sunday Call.

ONLY two or three men in a century possess the regal gift of being a genius in many things. Professor O. C. Marsh of Yale University, who died recently, was endowed with such a gift to a remarkable degree. Besides being one of the most distinguished of American scientists, and perhaps the most famous paleontologist in the world, he won a wide renown outside of his scientific work as a daring and successful explorer, as a connoisseur in Japanese art, as a lover and collector of rare orchids, as a champion of the American Indians, and, supremely, as a story teller and writer of many scientific works.

He spent a long life and a considerable fortune in building up a great public museum at Yale College. He never drew a penny of salary for his services as a professor, and about a year ago, when his health began to fail, he made over all his vast and priceless collections to the university and died a comparatively poor man.

Two Small Bones Led to Fame.

Fame and science are supposed to come with gray hairs. Professor Marsh was known everywhere in the scientific world at the age of 31. This sudden rise to fame was the result of a discovery which he made while he was yet a student at Phillips Academy, Andover. During one of his summer vacations he was tramping among the cliffs of Nova Scotia and he picked up by accident two odd bits of fossil bone. He found them lying close together, like two checkers, one partially overlapping the other. They were cylindrical in form, with saucerlike hollows at each end, and so insignificantly small that a man might close his hand around them.

Young Marsh, already deeply interested in geology and mineralogy, dropped the bones into the pocket of his shooting jacket and carried them with him. He passed from Andover to Yale, where he was graduated with honors in 1860, and then he entered the Sheffield Scientific School. All this time he treasured the

two fossil bones and their significance as a geological discovery became plainer to him with every added year of study. From the shape, size and relative position in which they were discovered, he knew them to be the vertebrae of some enormous animal of prehistoric origin; but he had found them in a coal formation and the authorities gave no hint of creatures so highly developed in a geological age so remote. He believed that the two vertebrae indicated a hitherto unknown link between the fishes and the reptiles. He showed the bones to the famous geologist, Dana, and to Professor Jeffries Wyman of Harvard. They told him to see Agassiz, who knew more about fishes, living and extinct, than any other man. Agassiz examined the bones with keen interest, and inquired where they were found. When young Marsh told him the story of their discovery and ventured to outline his theories, the great scientist shook his head emphatically. "Impossible," he said.

Studied Two Bones for Months.

But young Marsh was certain that he had made an important discovery. At the suggestion of Professor Wyman he devoted six months to the study of the two little bones and their relationship to the remains of other extinct monsters; then he described them accurately in a published account, naming the animal from which they came the Eosaurus, the "dawn of lizards," the first reptilian remains to be found in the coal measures of America. The discovery of the Eosaurus came as strong affirmative evidence, showing conclusively the relationship between two widely different classes of animal life. At the instance of Sir Charles Lyell, the eminent English geologist, young Marsh's paper was read before the august Geological Society of London and its author was voted a fellow. It was translated into German and the young scientist was asked to accept the honor of a membership in the Geological Society of Berlin. In America Yale College was prompt with its appreciation of the value of the discovery, and although young Marsh was then just graduated

from the Sheffield Scientific School, was offered a seat in the university as professor of paleontology.

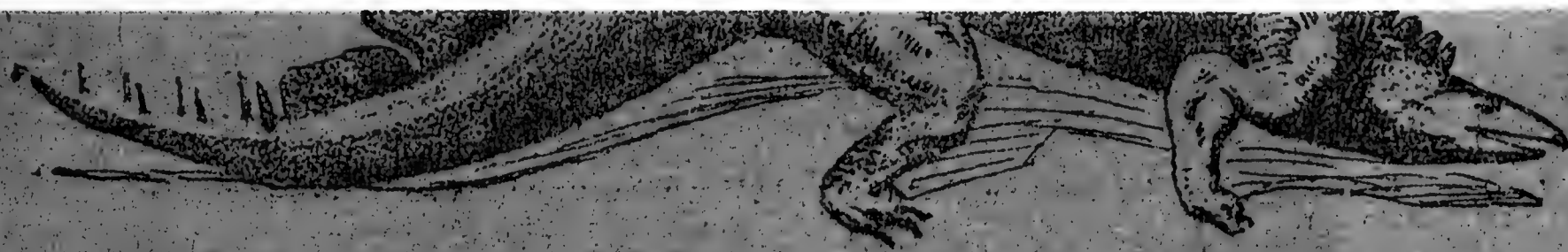
Discovered a Bird With

With such unusual recognition Professor Marsh began a scientific career in which he was destined to make more than any other one man in establishing the theory of actual discoveries. Darwin's magnificent hypothesis; Huxley's great expounder, and Marsh and other brilliant young scientists, to whom a whole universe suddenly laid bare by a great by adding link after link to the extinct life, helped to make of development a scientific tale of actual objective demonstration. A single instance, opponents had cited the wide break between two classes of birds and reptiles, that doctrine could not be in their definition of birds that of the time made toothlessness characteristic; no birds formerly possessed any teeth. But Marsh, exploring our own Raritan region, found the strange swimming bird with developed rows of teeth. A little discovered other reptilelike birdlike reptiles, showing some steps by which the saurian lion years ago became in the recess of the ages the feathered less bird of to-day.

"My first great ambition," Marsh once told me, "was as well as old Colonel Jewett, a hunter of Western New York, friend of his. 'I was not satisfied I could bring down a squirrel top notch of a big hickory, we see only a tip of a red nose at

His roving outdoor life in keen observer, and gave him vitality to withstand any degradation.

"If I had known what my career was to be," he said, "I have mapped out my boyhood



CECILIOSAURUS
OR
BIG LIMBED LIZARD
20 FEET LONG

GREAT GROUND SLOTH
OR
MEGATHERIUM
AMERICANUM.
LENGTH 18 FEET.

ANCIENT ANIMALS, FAR LARGER THAN THE ELEPHANT, RECONSTRUCTED BY THE LATE PROFESSOR MARSH.

did not have sufficient knowledge of position, surrounding formations or other conditions to be able to determine their approximate and scientific

Monterey County has long been known by scientists to be wonderfully geologically attested by the following extract from a letter written in 1859 by Professor H. D. Long of the State University:

"I have never seen a section of country so rich in fossil remains as Monterey County, nor one so easy to study. The strata lying in the neighborhood of the San Juan de la Tierra contains strata whose position is so plain to even the most practical eye that 'he who runs may read' its geological history.

"I note in that vicinity five fossil-bearing strata; the lowermost being of an average thickness of five feet and containing remains of at least four mollusks, and unio being represented. Above this I found, in very soft sandstone, many univalve shells of the same size, contained in a stratum one yard in thickness. Superim-

posed upon the latter is a stratum, of thickness varying from seven feet to sixty feet, almost entirely made up of casts of unios and pectens in 'dog-tooth spar' (crystallized carbonate of lime). This stratum I consider as the most remarkable of all, both on account of its immense thickness and the enormous number of shell-casts that are contained in it—not less, I should say, than 10,000 per cubic foot. Above the last described stratum there exists a layer of reddish sandstone one and one-half feet in thickness, containing remains of two of the before-mentioned bivalves.

"Last of all, and latest in its formation is the familiar white, soft material called 'chalk-rock' by the farmers, but which, in reality, is no more chalk than a brick is chalk. It is simply hardened clay, as may be felt by applying the tongue, substances composed of or containing clay always sticking to that member. The rock is white, with a conchoidal fracture, and is of light specific gravity. In some localities the color shades somewhat, but still the rock possesses nearly the same characteristics. In the tertiary epoch,

when this clay rock was soft clay growing in thickness by deposition from the overlying sea or lake, many shells of turritella and fewer of a smaller mollusk, with a few scattered specimens of a univalve almost microscopic in size, became imbedded therein. Afterward, both before and since the hardening of this clay, the surrounding country has been subject to many upheavals and disturbances which have resulted in the extensive fracture and variable dip of the stratum, the latter varying from 12 to 40 degrees. All these strata belong to the tertiary.

"This is merely an outline of the discoveries I have made in this hitherto neglected field. Of the fifteen or more species of fossils, I have identified nine—all belonging to the department of mollusks."

Recent discoveries have shown the field to be both larger and richer than formerly known, the already discovered fossils ranging from microscopic remains of diatoms, sponges and other organic structures to those of mammoth prehistoric animals.

Professor Marsh's letter was published in a Buffalo newspaper. The account of how the stone man was made had the effect of stimulating the manufacture of giants, and to the astonishment of every one half a dozen Cardiff giants were being exhibited around the country within a year. Recently the practical joker who made the giant told the story of his deception for the first time.

Killed a Prehistoric Giant.

Years later marvelous accounts came from Nevada of the discovery of human footprints in the sandstone strata at Carson City. Each of the prints was from eighteen to twenty inches long, about eight inches wide, having the exact shape of a moccasined human foot. There were regular right and left tracks, with a distance between them of from eighteen to nineteen inches. They were at once proclaimed as the remaining evidences of a race of giants which once inhabited the Pacific Coast, and the undoubted authenticity of the impressions on the stone induced not a few men of scientific pretensions to take this view. Such a discovery at once aroused the keen interest of Professor Marsh, but after an examination of the prints he came to the conclusion that they were not made by men at all. He read a paper on the subject to the National Academy of Sciences with which he presented a carefully drawn picture of the huge skeleton foot of an extinct sloth found in the same general region and in the same geological horizon. A comparison of this with the outline of the footprint showed conclusively that it was a sloth and not a man that

AMERICAN SCIENTIST, PROF. MARSH.

the Most Distinguished Geologist in the World; Won Fame When 31 Years Old, Killed a Giant; Explained the Carson Footprints, and Reconstructed Ancient Monsters.

old in reply that the reports to the effect were too unsatisfactory to be presented as facts in science. This remark led me on my return to examine the subject myself, and I have since unearthed no fewer than thirty distinct species of the horse tribe; and it is now, I think, generally admitted that America is, after all, the original home of the horse."

Exposed the Cardiff Giant.

It was Professor Marsh who exposed the famous Cardiff giant. In October, 1869, a farmer named Newell, living near Cardiff, N. Y., twelve miles south of Syracuse, was digging a well when he unexpectedly unearthed a stone giant ten feet long with a body, head and limbs in perfect proportion. It was at once proclaimed as the remains of a prehistoric man, and numbers of scientists made pilgrimages of examination and recorded their belief in its very great value as a scientific discovery. Even the State geologist of New York became greatly interested in the giant and endeavored to have it sent to the State Museum at Albany. But it was finally placed on exhibition at Syracuse, where it soon became an attraction almost equal to a circus.

Special trains were run from the surrounding country to accommodate the people who wished to see it, and its owners are said to have refused an offer of \$300,000 in cash for it, although they subsequently parted with a quarter share. So important did the relic become in the eyes of the scientific world that Professor Marsh visited Syracuse and made an examination of the giant. The next day he wrote to a friend:

"It is of very recent origin, and a most decided humbug."

He found that the figure had been cut from a block of gypsum, similar to that found in many parts of New York, and a close inspection revealed the presence of human workmanship.

"As gypsum is soluble in about 400 parts of water," he wrote, "a very short exposure would suffice to obliterate all traces of tool marks and also to roughen the surfaces."

prehistoric man and left his footprints on the sands of time.

Professor Marsh was also fond of telling of an encyclopedia article which was commended to his attention. The writer, wishing to give modern man a graphic idea of the appearance of his remote ancestors, had made a restoration of an extinct animal in flesh and blood, but unfortunately he had placed the head on the end of the tail.

Marsh, the Man.

Personally, Professor Marsh wore few of the conventional airs of the scientist. He was a rugged-shouldered, firmly built man, a little under medium height, with white hair and a full white beard, a high forehead rising above a pair of engaging blue eyes. You met him with a golfing cap pulled down comfortably over his head, a long, black coat hanging loosely from his shoulders, and a bit of color in his neckcloth. He moved with a certain nervous energy that bespoke his active mind, and upon the first provocation he told you a story—and a very good one, too.

Professor Marsh never married.

"I have been too busy with my work," he said.

In such honors as fall to men who have won distinction in science Professor Marsh had an unusual share. For seventeen years he was president of the National Academy of Sciences, perhaps the foremost scientific society in America, and president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1877 he received the first of the Bigsby medals from the Geological Society of London, and last year the Institute of France, by presenting him with the Cuvier prize, conferred upon him the greatest honor that can fall to a scientist. The Cuvier prize is awarded every three years "for the most remarkable work either on the animal kingdom or on geology." Only two other Americans have received this distinction—Agassiz and Leidy, the paleontologist.

RAY STANNARD

Cambridge, Mass.

Jan. 28 (1908)

Dear Dr. True:-

Thank you very much for your paper on Agorophius that came a few days ago, and for your promise to send me your papers, now in press, on fossil Cataca. I shall be very glad indeed for these.

Yours sincerely
Glover M. Allen

16 Oxford St.

Cambridge, Mass.

Jan. 13, 1908.

Ms's

Jan. 21

Indexed
1694

J.M. JAN 18 1908

Dear Dr. True:-

Please accept

my thanks for your note on
the Mesoploids of the Atlantic
Coast of the United States. I
shall await with interest the
publication of your more detailed
paper.

I find that I haven't a
copy of your recent paper from
the Smithsonian Contributions
on the Type of Agorophius
pygmaeus, and I should
greatly appreciate the favor if
you have an extra copy to
spare me.

Yours sincerely

Glover M. Allen.

Agorophus

University of Pennsylvania.

THE COLLEGE.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY

PHILADELPHIA,

19 May 1906.

and May 23/06

Dear Dr True:

I have rec'd word from
Dr J. Percy Moon of the Biological Dept.
that they have no record of a specimen of
Agorophus pygmaeus. He says: The fossil in
question is not new, and so far as I know,
never was in his building. It is a very character-
istic specimen and if intact would be readily
recognized. I think you may say that the
specimen is not at this University.

Faithfully yours

Wm. S. Brown

To

Dr F. O. True
Washington.

J. A. A.
AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
77TH STREET AND CENTRAL PARK WEST

NEW YORK February 24, 1910.

DEPARTMENT OF
MAMMALOGY AND ORNITHOLOGY

Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.

Dear Dr. True:-

Your letter of February 21, in reference to the proof of your paper was duly received. I have delayed replying until I received proof of the plates which was delivered only an hour ago. I am returning the original photographs and two sets of the proof. I beg you will make up the plates as you wish them to appear, and furnish the necessary legends, and also any references to them in the text that may be required.

Trusting to receive the proofs back at your early convenience,

Very truly yours,

J. A. Allen

Dr. F. A. True,
U. S. National Museum,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Allen:

I am returning herewith the proof and illustrations of my article on Didiotrichus - Two of the figures of the carbones could be improved by slight corrections. These are indicated on a separate proof, which is enclosed with the original photographs. The corrections are slight, however, and I shall not be dissatisfied if they are disregarded -

I hope you will allow the ~~original~~ ^{original} position of words in sentences to stand, as indicated on the proofs. A considerable number of transpositions were made ^{in the manuscript} editorially, and I am willing to concede some of these,

but others, in my opinion, alter
the sense slightly, and I should
much prefer to have my own
order ~~be~~ retained.

Postkarte



Heron F.W. True, N.Y., L.L.D.

Washington. D.C. (U.S.A.)

U.S. Nat. Mus 1320 Fairmont St.

Dr. Th. Arldt
Langebrück
Bergerstr. 15

Langebrück b. Aresden J. H. Vkt. 1910.

Hochgeehrter Herr Dr.!

Seit Oct 27

Sie werden mich zu großem Danke verpflichtet, wenn Sie mir
ein Repertorium Ihres Aufsatzes: A new genus of fossil Ceta-
cean, from Santa Cruz Territory Patagonia etc. aus Smithsonian
Miscell. Coll. S. 4. 1910, Y. 441-456 überlassen könnten, da
ich über diese Arbeit gern möglichst bald in den Natur-
wissenschaftlichen Rundschau Bericht erstatten möchte.
Mit verbindlichsten Danke in voraus in grüßter.

Erwartung Dr. Th. Schld.

Amphionassa

- ① ✓ Cope - 69 - E. J. 189 H. 5 p. 5. PAPS - 11, 171-192
(pls. 3-5)
- ② 69 - O - Can. Nat., 4, 320-1
- ③ ✓ 90 - F. p 700 fig. 2 - Amer. Nat. 24, 16-
- ④ 95 - A. J. 138 PAPS. 34, pl. 6
- ⑤ ✓ Jones. - 1898 A, pp. 1003, 1057 Cat. Mam.
- ⑥ ✓ Zittel, - 1893. B, p. 179 Hamb. Pal., 4, Vertebrata
- ⑦ ✓ Brandt. - 1873. A, p 289 Mem. St. Pet., (7) 20-
- ⑧ ✓ Leidy, ^{V n. g} 1869, A, p 436 - Est. Man. Fauna S & N
- ⑨ ✓ ~~Jones~~
van Benth. - A p 358 text-fig Ostrog-

Alasoli — "That true teeth occupied these
positions, appears to me doubtful, from their shallowness,
and small fragments. I rather suppose
them to have been knobs or bosses, possibly
concerned in structure." (p. 159 - (8pc) (D)

Thought its affinities were with the
"oberrant Cetacea" — "Nearest types appear to
be on the one hand Sperm, on the other,
Squalodon — (23)

Found with Maxilloid "not far
from Saurian Group" — "It is present
in the Museum of Comparative Zoology,
Cambridge Mass., and was lent
me for examination by Prof. Agassiz,
the Director." (p. 190 - 20 (D)

(D) - p. 5 f. 12 5 x 5 1/2 (1/2) lithograph. very
good —

(6) Put it with Sperm in Halitheriidae, but
says "It is by no means certain that it belongs
here, and it may be a Cetacean (p. 700)

Fig 2 (1/4) - Poir. Says it is from S. C., - in the
"phosphatic deposits"

Partial left upper maxilla containing 1 tooth

Tuomey (Ann J Sci (2), 4, 1847, pp. 283-5 - Describes it and gives two figs. Given to Tuomey by F. S. Holmes & Lewis R. Gibbs afterwards collected same of the skull & ~~Dimensions, length $14\frac{1}{2}$~~ Eocene beds of Ashley R. about 10 miles from Charleston

Dimensions - Length $14\frac{1}{2}$ in., greatest breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$ in., height $5\frac{1}{2}$ in., length of enamel patch of tooth, $\frac{7}{8}$ in.; breadth, $\frac{9}{8}$ in.

"It is evidently young"

Figures top & right side - Maxillae appear perfect proximally - Figure crude but apparently fairly accurate. Tooth shape similar to later figures.

Reprinted with prefatory remarks

- PAUL R. 3, 1847, pp. 151-153,

with copies of the original figures -

Reprinted in J A N S P. (2) vol. 1, pp. 16-17

In the same journal p. 8, D. R. W. Gibbs, states that he examined the specimen, and does not think it is a young animal - He thinks it may be identical specifically with Grataloup's

Squalodon - The original figures with
~~slight~~ slight modifications are reproduced
on pl. 5

In 1867 (PAUSP. 1867, 155) Cope
assigned the species to Doryodon as
Doryodon pygmaeus -

In 1895, he remarked "

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM.

Rept Geol. Surv S.C.
166
1848, 1849 - 69

Anoplousa

May 31. 1906

Prof C. R. Eastman

Museum Comparative Zoology

Cambridge Mass

Dear Prof. Eastman:-

Your letter of ~~May~~ the 27th inst. relative to Anoplousa reached me this morning. Mr. Gidley handed me the ~~sp~~ type-specimen some days ago, but ~~he~~ did not make any remark at the time as to ~~what~~ why (or ^{on} what conditions) it was placed in my hands, except that he thought it would interest me. I need not say that I was delighted to see it, though I was familiar with it from Cope's figures.

As soon as I looked at it, I felt very well satisfied as to ~~what~~ its relationships ~~and~~, & have ^{not since} modified my opinion materially

2

Having a little leisure, I
proceeded to work out the history
of the specimen, and have ~~developed~~
~~my views regarding it~~ ^{put together} on paper what there
is to say on that subject, together
with a statement of my views as
to the affinities of the species. It
was my idea to print a brief
article on it in some suitable place,
and should be glad to ~~put it~~ ^{put it} in
the Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., if de-
sired, though I should much prefer
to have the matter stand by itself,
rather to be incorporated in the
article you are preparing - ^{this is for the reason} ~~that~~ ^{I have} ~~not strongly in favor of much~~ ^{that}
~~never believed in~~ joint authorship
where [^] ~~questions~~ ^{matters} of opinion are involved.
Still, I am well to do what
is reasonable. ^{Of course, I should do}
^{with as the matter now stands without your}
^{knowledge & consent.} It is a great pleasure
to know that the type of *Lopho-*

using ^{some} preparation that will
make it light enough in color
to bring out the form of the ram
3

Cetus is extant and in good hand.

I hope you will publish some good
photographic figures of it - Harlan's & Case's figures
are practically worthless - I judge
that the specimen is badly in need
of the services of a skilful preparator -
The atlas ought to be separated from
the occiput and cleaned up, as well
as all the back part of the skull -

Is it possible that the type
of Agorophius (= Zenodomygmaeus Miller)
has strayed away to Cambridge? I
have been trying to locate it for some
time but without success. It is
not in New York, Philadelphia or
Charleston. The Smithsonian has an unpublished
plate of this species about 50 years old, which I
am just now preparing for publication. I
about a year in collecting specimens
of fossil cetaceans, and have got
together ^{some} ~~about a~~ ~~thousand~~ ~~pieces~~
1200 pieces so far - I am planning
a full revision of the American
species and next winter shall

visit all the museums where types⁴
and other specimens are to be found -
Of course, I have seen many already, &
especially Cope's & Leidy's types in
Philadelphia -

Would you be willing to
have a cast ~~made~~ of Anoplousassa made
here? I should like very much to
arrange for it, if you are willing -
Hoping to hear from you
at your convenience, I am
Yours very truly

P.S. Can you give me a page reference
to Atel's Mozophus belgicus? It must
be in a recent paper not yet arrived
here - Our library seems particularly
slow in receiving some publications -

R. R. / NOV 13 1906

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM

MEMORANDUM

Nov. 12. 1906.

To Dr. R. Rathbun

Assistant Secretary in charge
National Museum

I desire to ask your stamp of approval on this statement of a transaction in which I became involved some months ago, and regarding which you have already expressed approval in a general way orally.

Last Spring, Mr. Gidley, on returning from a visit to New York, handed me a specimen which he had received from Prof. C. R. Eastman, and asked if I knew what it was. I recognized it at once as the type of the fossil cetacean, Anoplouassa. Mr. Gidley left the specimen with me, and as I had a little time, I made a study of it and prepared a brief manuscript, with the intention of publishing the latter in some journal. Before I had finished it, I received a letter from Prof. Eastman, asking whether I had received the fossil and inquiring whether I would express an opinion regarding it, to be incorporated in a paper he was preparing. I wrote him

2

that I did not understand at first that the specimen had been sent me for any particular purpose, but merely from my known interest in the cetacea, and that if my opinion about it was to be published I preferred to have it appear in a separate article. He agreed to this and said the article might appear as a Bulletin of the Mus. of Comp. Zoology.

When writing, I inquired whether he would object to a cast being made for preservation in the National Museum, to which he replied that the Museum of Comp. Zoology had no objection, but would like to have a cast also, if possible. On receiving this word, I had three casts made by Mr. Palmer, with the idea that one might be sent to the Mus. of Comp. Zoology, in return for its courtesy in allowing us to make a mold.

In preparing the paper on the specimen, I found it desirable to have two photographs made of the jaw of a beaked whale in the National Museum collection, for comparison. I have already submitted a request for this work, which I suppose might also be considered a return for courtesies received.

Finally, as the paper is based in some part on the collections of the

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM

MEMORANDUM

National Museum, I desire to ask permission to publish it in the Bulletin of the Museum of Comp. Zoology -

I think the foregoing covers all there is to be said regarding this important specimen from an official point-of-view. Though I was exceedingly glad to examine it, it was sent to me without any solicitation on my part.

Yours respectfully

J. W. True

Head Curator: Zoology

APPROVED:

A. R. Rathbun

ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM
WASHINGTON, D. C.

June 12, 1906.

Dear Prof. Eastman:

Your letter of June 2^d, relative to Anoplouassa, and the photographs arrived in due course. I beg to thank you for your kind permission to cast the type of Anoplouassa. The mold has been made already & I have no doubt the cast will be successful.

I am considerably puzzled as to what to say regarding an article. I have only 8 or 10 pages written and should not want to finish the article without having seen Abel's paper. Furthermore, I am planning to do some field-work right away and after that must take a vacation, so that it would probably be September before I should be ready to finish up Anoplouassa.

It seems to me therefore that it might be best if you would go ahead with whatever you intend to publish, & if there is anything left for me to say, ^{I could} say it next Fall. Of course, I should be very glad to put it in the Bull. Comp. Zool., if that seems best.

I was extremely interested in

the photo. of Lophocetus & wished ^{very much} ~~instrument~~ that you
had sent a view of the upper surface. I must
confess that I am greatly puzzled about its
relationships - It doesn't look to me much like
Gróa - As I may be coming up toward Boston
the latter part of this month, ~~it~~ it is possible
I shall take the opportunity to run over &
take a look at the specimen - a puzzling lot

The ear bones are ~~interesting~~ ^{interesting} & I
shall be interested to read what you say about
them. I have quite a number & consider them
hard nuts to crack - Next winter, however, I
propose to sit down to a real study of them.

I do not ~~quite~~ understand whether
you meant me to keep the photographs or
return them. Anyway, I am holding them
till I hear from you again.

Yours very truly

~~Read me~~
~~in this statement~~
I desire to ask your ^{stamp, if} ~~written~~ approval ~~of~~
a transaction which I became involved ~~in~~
in some months ago, and ~~regarding~~ ^{regards} which I
~~have your general written oral approval~~
you have ~~already~~ ^{expressed} approval in a general way orally -

J. D. R. Rathbun
Assistant Secretary, National Museum
Mar-12-1906

Last Spring Mr. Godley, on returning from a visit to New York, handed me a specimen which he had received from Prof. C. R. Eastman, and asked me if I knew what it was - I recognized it at once as the type of a fossil Cetacean, Anoplonaassa - Mr. Godley left it with me, and having a little time, I made a study of it and prepared a brief manuscript, with the intention of publishing the latter in some journal. Before I had finished it, I received a letter from Prof. Eastman, asking if I had received the fossil, and inquiring whether I would ~~give~~ ^{express} ~~an~~ ^{an} opinion regarding its affinities, to be incorporated in a paper he was preparing - I wrote him that I did not understand at first ~~that~~ that the specimen had been sent me for any particular purpose, but merely from my known interest in ~~such~~ the cetacea, ~~and~~ and that if my ~~opinion about it~~ ^{opinion} was to be published about it, I preferred to ~~have it appear in~~ ^{have it appear in} ~~say the specimen the subject~~

2

of a separate article. He agreed to this and
said ~~the article~~ might be published as a bulletin
of the Mus. of Comp. Zoology. ~~At the~~

At the same time I inquired whether
he would object to a cast being made
for preservation in the National Museum,
to which he replied that the Mus.
of Comp. Zoology ~~would be glad~~ had no
objection, but would like to have a
cast also, if possible. On receiving this
word, I had three casts made by Mr.
Palmer, with the idea that one might
be sent to the Mus. of Comp. Zoology
in return for its courtesy ~~in letting us~~
~~have~~ ^{an} allow us to make a mold -

In preparing the paper on the
Specimen, I found it desirable to have
two photographs made of a beaked whale
^{jaw} in the National Museum collection, for
comparison. I have already submitted
a request for this work, which I sup-
pose might also be considered a return
for courtesies received -

Finally, as the paper is based
in ~~small~~ part on the National Museum
collection, I desire to ask permission to

publish it in the Bulletin of the Museum
of Comp. Zoology.

I think the foregoing covers
all there is to be said regarding ~~the~~
~~receipt~~ of this important specimen
from a official point-of-view. Though
I was exceedingly glad to examine it,
it ^{was sent} ~~came~~ to me without an solicitation
on my part.

Yours respectfully
A. N.

Balaenidae

Vertebrae of fossil Right whales	Balaenula balaenopsis	Balaena primigenia	Balaenotus insignis						
Total length, est.									
Length of skull									
1 st 4 th Thoracic vertebra	in	in	in						
Length of centrum			1.5 ¹³						
Breadth "			5.25 ¹²						
Depth "			4.25 ¹³						
1 st Lumbar vertebra									
Length of centrum	2.5 ¹⁴	9.75 ²	4.75 ¹⁴						
Breadth "	4.5 ¹⁴	12.0 ²							
Depth "	3.5 ¹⁴	10.5 ²	5.0 ¹⁴						
1 st Caudal vertebra									
Length of centrum	2.75 [?]		4.75 ⁵						
Breadth "	5.5		5.75 ¹⁶						
Depth "	4.75		5.75 ¹⁵						
	Van Bree	Van Bree	Van Bree						
1 st 11 th dorsal	4 th 5 th lumbar								
2 nd 3 rd lumbar	5 th 11 th "								
3 rd 3 rd dorsal	6 th 5 th caudal								

Balaenoptera ?

(COPY).

Pasadena, California,
February 3, 1906.

Smithsonian Inst.

Dear Sir:

We have discovered the skeleton of a large whale buried in a bog near the ocean. It is about 90 feet in length and apparently the bones are well preserved. It must have been stranded centuries ago, judging by the location. What is it worth to take it up carefully. If it is not secured, it will be carried away, piece by piece.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) Milton J. Becker.

2^d. Notice

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
LIBRARY

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

June 3^d, 190*5*

Will you kindly return the work mentioned below, borrowed by you from the Library of the United States Geological Survey on the date named?

Very respectfully

Feb. 25, 1905

Ret. *F. B. Weeks.*
July 13-05

Librarian

*Geologische und Palaeontologische
Abhandlungen (Köten) N.F. Bd. 6. h. 3.
(Fraso Neue zeug Aus den Umlen etc. 1904*



Department of the Interior

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Penalty for private use, \$300.

1905

M. J. W. True.

U. S. National Museum,

City.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM.

Pschorrhynchus + Pontopora

Revista Argent. 1, 1891,

p. 163 fig. 72 : p. 165 fig. 73

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM.

Look up

Basilosaurus

Agabelus P.A.P.S. 14.75, 363

Balaenophia dandoussi

~~Foul basileus~~

Rorqualis DeKay. N.Y. 131.

See also last card,

Hitchcock Rept Geol.

Mass. 1833, 193, pl. 12,

figs 23-25, 28

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM.

Pontistes (3)

Ann. Mus. Buenos

Aus. ¹⁹3, 1885 pl. 2

Argyrocebus + Argyrodelphis ^{No}

Anal. Mus. La Plata

2, 1893. pl. 5 + 6

Pontoplandes No

Am. Mus. Buenos Aus

18, 1891, pl. 8.

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UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM.

Pamph. - 1892

Amer. J. S. - (4), ~~11, 12,~~
11-17 & (3) 43

18, 15, 20, 33, 38

Amer. Nat. 25, 1891

W. G. Judy has
these books up -
stairs -

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM.

Bowers, S-

Fossil vertebrates
in Ventura, Cal.

Amer. Geol.

4, 1889. 391-2

$$\begin{array}{r} 14 \\ 4 \\ \hline 56 \end{array}$$

Island Cat

1899, 919

~~Ameghino - Sinopsis Geol. paleontol. 1898,
folio - Suppl. 1899 - (p. 8)~~

~~Stefano - < Boll. Soc. Geol. Ital., 19, 293.~~

Abel - < Mem. Mus. Belgique, 1, 1901,
/p. 1.

Gemmellaro. < Rendic. Acc. Lincei, 11, 1902, p. 3

Andrews < Geol. Mag. London. 4th ser., 9, 1902, 293

Piaz - < Palaeontographia Italica, 9, 1903, 187.

Stromer: < Beitr. Palaeont. Österreich-Ungarn,
15, 1903, p. 57

April 17th, 1907.

My dear Dr. Foss

Your returned letter of the 3rd inst.
came duly to hand. The Cetacean fossils
remain in the preparation room where they
will be quite safe until you are ready
to take up the work again.

We certainly want to hear your lecture
on "The Life of a Whale". On what terms
are you willing to give it and how would
the first ^{or second} Monday evening in May suit you?

The number of subscribers for the Natural
Bridge - Luray excursion is not quite sufficient
to warrant our proceeding with it, and we
doubt the Wash^g people can more easily reach
Luray than from Wash^g. I will enclose a
couple of circulars anyway, and with best thanks

P.T.O.

for your kind offer of cooperation, remain

Sincerely yours,

A. Dittus

Dr. F. W. Trull,
Washington.

You will perhaps be interested to know that
Mr. Dittus has just closed a contract with
Putnam's Sons, N. Y. for an illustrated volume
to be entitled "The Historic Annapolis"

It is more than likely that the proposed
lecture may appear under the auspices of
the "Maryland Field Studies" course for Teachers.
Dr. Brewster may give us another on "The
Birds of the Wood." but I am not yet sure we can have
either before Autumn.

Thank you very much for your paper on
Agrophins. What a pity it was lost but no
doubt there are others awaiting the patient collector.

March 28th, 1907.

and Apr 3

My dear J. F. True:

Coming home I find you letter of the
19th inst. I would much prefer that the
excavating be done by an expert preparator - but
should you wish the work done before such
will be available, I would be willing to
let Brough try his hand. He has done
a great deal of skilful work of various
kinds and would be very careful indeed.

The material will be perfectly safe where
it is, so please take your own time.

Any of your friends who may care to
join us for Natural Bridge & Luray
will be welcome.

Sincerely

A. Pittman

P.T.C.

L. F. M. True.
Washington

I have examined your manuscript in the
whole with a great deal of interest, and
as soon as possible we want to arrange
to have you speak to the students
regarding your work.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Washington, D. C., 2-6-, 1907

Dear Doctor True:

A copy of your work
on Whales has been
sent to Dr. A. B. Bibbino,

Truly yours,

Cyrus Adler

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
IN CHARGE OF LIBRARY AND EXCHANGES.

Jan. 29th '07.
Ans'd Jan. 30

My dear Dr. Felt:

Your letter of yesterday is received.
You will be most welcome to study
The Cope type. We recall your several
most acceptable courtesies to The College,
notably the transfer of the mounted
Mammals from The National Museum to us a
few years since, though you would be just
as welcome to the favor you ask and from
that.

Though we will be pleased to see you here
as often as you care to come, it seems
to us that you might like to have the
skulls in your own laboratory while you
are making your studies. If so this can readily
be arranged. One of the skulls was broken

slightly when it is loaned from Cope's
Laboratory - but the plaster restoration damage
can readily be repaired by the preparator on
doubt.

Our collections are growing slowly but
quite satisfactorily our latest finds
being a mastodon tooth, ^{in situ} from the Piedmont
highlands and a lower cretaceous palm from
near Balto. Its interest, as far as we
is the recent recovery from long oblivion of
Chas. Wilson Peale's painting - the sketching
of the First Century Mastodon, in 1801 - an
account of which I will shortly publish.

Any time you have duplicate illustration
material, along any line whatever, which you
can readily spare, we will be glad to have
you bear us in mind as you have so kindly

done in your post.

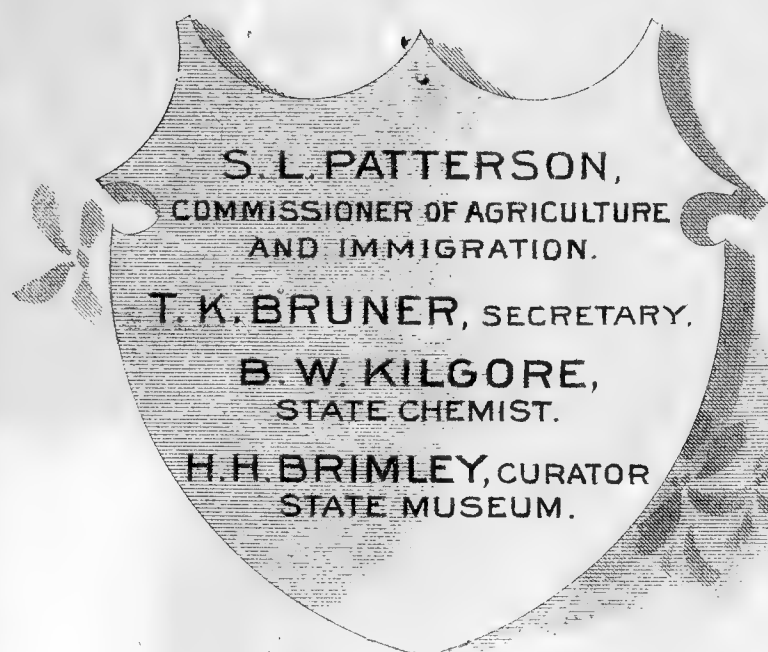
With best of good wishes for the prosperity
of your great enterprise under its new
head, I remain

Sincerely yours,

C. F. Johnson

S. F. W. True

U. S. National Museum



TAIT BUTLER, State Veterinarian.
FRANKLIN SHERMAN, State Entomologist.
GERALD McCARTHY, Botanist and Biologist.
W. N. HUTT, Horticulturist.

RALEIGH, April 18, 1908.

W. N. Hutt 28

Dear Doctor True:

I have your favor of the 17th inst. Regarding fossil cetaceans from this state I would say that we have a few specimens in the Museum that were here before I took charge and of which the identity is somewhat uncertain. In Kerrs Geology of North Carolina, Vol. 1, appears a description of a new species, Mesoterus Kerrianus. Cope, and of that we have (or, rather, I think these specimens refer to this species) a basal piece of one mandible and two or three vertebrae. I am under the impression that the larger fragments from which this specimen was identified were sent to the National Museum by my predecessor, Thos. C. Harris, about 1894. We have three other vertebrae that I think are those described by Cope on page 49 of Appendix B, of the above mentioned work.

Previous to my connection with the Museum in 1895 there was quite a large and varied collection of fossils in the Museum but from lack of care and cataloguing most of the labels had been either lost or eaten off the specimens by insects and the identity of many of them lost. Most of them are still packed away here but in the absence of any locality labels, their usefulness is not what it otherwise might have been.

Yours very truly,

H. H. Brimley
Curator.

B

Fossil Whales

MUSÉE ROYAL
D'HISTOIRE NATURELLE
DE BELGIQUE

BRUXELLES, le

1. XII.

190

N°

ANNEXE

Mon cher Confrère,

En réponse à votre lettre
du 20 Novembre écoulé, j'ai
l'honneur de vous informer que
je vais mettre, incessamment, à
l'impression un Catalogue des
Odontocètes fossiles d'Anvers par
le Docteur Abel.

Votre dévoué,
L. Dollo,
Conservateur.

U. S. America



To
Prof. Frederick W. True
Head Curator Department of Biology
U. S. National Museum
Smithsonian Institution
D. C. Washington

Prof. Giovanni Capellini
Senatore del Regno

Bologna e Porto Venere

Art. XII.--On the Tertiary Strata of the Islands of
Martha's Vineyard in Massachusetts; by Charles
Lyell, Esq., V.P.G.S., &c.*

The most northern limit to which the tertiary strata bordering the Atlantic have been traced in the United States, is in Massachusetts, in Martha's Vineyard, lat. $41^{\circ} 20'$ north, an island about twenty miles in length from east to west, and about ten from north to south, and rising to the height of between two and three hundred feet above the sea. The tertiary strata of this island are, for the most part, deeply buried beneath a mass of drift, in which lie huge erratic blocks of granite and other rocks, which appear to have come from the north, probably from the mountains of New Hampshire. The tertiary strata consist of white and green sands, a conglomerate, white, blue, yellow, and blood-red clays, and black layers of lignite, all inclined at a high angle to the northeast, and in some of their curves quite vertical. They are finely exposed near Chilmark on the southwest side of the island, and in the promontory of Gay Head at its southwestern extremity, where there is a vertical section of more than two hundred feet in height.

*From the proceedings of the London Geol. Soc. Vol. IV
No. 92

Attention was first called to this formation by Prof. Hitchcock in 1823, who appears to be the only American geologist who has examined them personally. He compared the beds at Gay Head to the plastic and London clays of Alum Bay in the Isle of Wight, to which, lithologically, they bear a striking resemblance, consisting in both cases of variously and brightly colored clays and sands with lignite, all incoherent and highly inclined. Various opinions, however, have been put forth as to the relative age of the Martha's Vineyard strata, which were assigned by Prof. Hitchcock, at a time when the tertiary formations of the United States were less known, to the eocene period, while Dr. Morton supposed them to be in part only tertiary, and that they rested on green-sand of the cretaceous period.

The section at Gay Head is continuous for four fifths of a mile; the beds dip to the northeast generally at an angle of from thirty five to fifty degrees, though in some places at seventy degrees. The clays predominate over the sands. In one place Mr. Lyell found a great fold in the beds, in which the same osseous conglomerate and associated beds of white sand, on the whole fifty feet thick, were so bent as to have twice

a northeasterly, and once a southwesterly dip. In the yellowish and dark brown clay near the uppermost part of the section at Gay Head, and in the green-sand immediately resting upon it[†], Mr. Lyell found the teeth of a shark, that of a seal, vertebrae of Cetacea, crustacean remains, and casts of Tellina and Mya. These prevail at intervals through a thickness of nearly one hundred feet, and are followed by beds of sand and clay with lignite. Mr. Lyell found no remains in the red clays. Many rolled bones were found in the osseous conglomerate.

In the section at Chilmark similar strata to those at Gay Head occur, but the general dip is southwest. Some of the folds, however, give anticlinal dips to the northeast as well as the southwest, and there are many irregularities, the beds being sometimes vertical and twisted in every direction. Several faults are seen, and veins of iron-sand, which intersect the strata like narrow dykes, as if there had been cracks filled from above. One bed of osseous conglomerate at Chilmark, four yards in thickness, is vertical, and its strike is well seen to be north 25° east, so that the disturbances have evidently been so great that it would be difficult with-

[†]Nos. 5 and 6 of Prof. Hitchcock's section.

out more sections to determine positively the prevailing strike of these beds. The incumbent drift is very variable in thickness, and large erratics, from twenty to thirty feet in diameter, are seen resting on quartzose sand. The author saw no grounds for concluding that any cretaceous strata occur any where in the island, nor could he find any fossils which appeared to have been washed out of a cretaceous formation into the tertiary strata, as some have suggested.

My Lyell proceeds to the consideration of the organic remains collected by himself in Martha's Vineyard.

Mammalia.-- A tooth, identified by Prof. Owen as the canine tooth of a seal, of which the crown is fractured. It seems nearly allied to the modern Cystophora proboscidea.

2. A skull of a walrus, differing from the skulls of the existing species (Trichecus rosmarus, Linn.), with which it was compared by Prof. Owen, in having only six molars and two tusks, whereas those of the recent have four molars on each side, besides occasionally a rudimentary one. The front tusk is rounder than that of the recent walrus.

3. Vertebrae of Cetacea, some of which are referred by Prof. Owen to the Whalebone whales, and others to the Bottle-nosed (Hyperoodon).

Pisces.-- Teeth of sharks resembling species from the Faluns of Touraine, viz. Carcharias megaladon, Oxyrhina xiphodon, O. hastulis, and Lamna cuspidata. With these were large teeth of two species of Carcharias, one resembling C. productus, a Maltese fossil. With the exception of the two last, Mr. Lyell found the same species in meiocene strata near Evergreen, on the right bank of James River in Virginia.

Crustacea.-- A species considered by Mr. Adam White as probably belonging to the genus Cyclograpsus, or the closely allied Sesarma of Say, and another, decidedly a Gegarcinus.

Mollusca.--1. Casts of a Tellina allied to T. biplicata, a meiocene fossil, and of another near T. lusoria.
2. Cast of a Cytherea resembling C. Sayana, Conrad.
3. Three casts of a Mya, one of which bears close resemblance to Mya truncata.

Mr. Lyell concludes, from the various evidence here given, that the strata of Martha's Vineyard are meiocene. The numerous remains of Cetacea of the genera Balaena and

Hyperoodon are adverse to the supposition of their being eocene, while such fossils abound in the miocene beds of America. The other fossils all point to a similar conclusion.

Amer. Jour. Sci., 46, 1843-4, pp.
318-320.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM.

MEMORANDUM. —

Go on steamer to Currieran
Wharf = write to Fr. Wm ^{Leitch}
or Capt. Reed, who keeps boats,

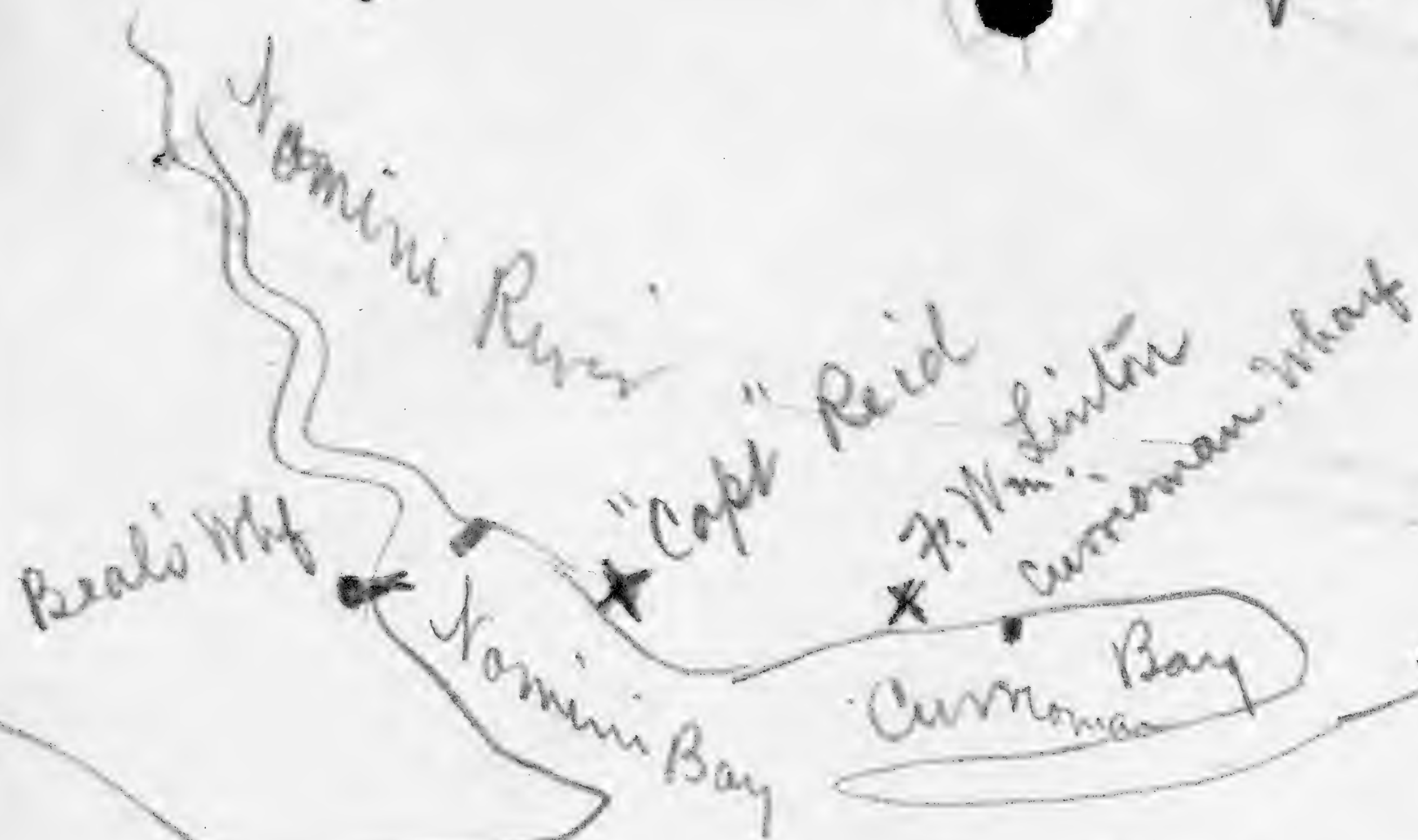
Edward H. Leitch
22 and Ans Office

Collecty Ground

Va



Konini cliffs



← Potomac

Md

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM

MEMORANDUM

Feb. 2. 1906.

Lady calling at the Museum to-day said that
Jas. J. Thomas lived formerly in Charles Co. Md., at a
place called Brook^(in-field?) (side?) below Benedict on the
Patuxent R.; that it was sandy there & had formerly
been a large Indian encampment there; Mr.
(or Dr.) Thomas was now dead & the family had
moved to Balto. There were many fossils to
be had at Parker's wharf & at Jones wharf.
There was a doctor's^(or my something) ~~house~~ near Parker's wharf
who had done a good deal for the U.S. Geol.
Survey people. There are 2 boardy-houses
at Governor's Run., right near the wharf.

There are more fossils there than at
Hum Pt.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM

MEMORANDUM

C.B. - Chesapeake Beach

Platanistidae

Hebrideus kluders - Teeth too small - 10 in 5 cm.
Symphysis short

Cyrtodelphis sulcatus
(= *Schizodelphis caudiculatus*)

Brandt, Pl. 26 fig. 28-29 - Teeth about same size,
but mandible much wider.

Arodelphis (or Champs) letochae

Brandt pl. 28. Teeth too near together. 5 teeth
= 26 2 1/2 cm. width less near symphysis, -
1.4 cm. - Length to symphysis in fragment 17.8 cm
against 30 cm in C.B. specimen

Arodelphis ombonii - Teeth about same size, ^{distance apart} mandible
much wider, about 3.8 cm near symphysis

Nomini

United States National Museum.

MEMORANDUM.

Marshall Hall M^d.

Apr. 25. 1886

Dear Sir.

Your letter of the 22^d inst.
to hand Saturday 24th. Currioman
the largest marsh deposit upon the
Potomac is from 55 to 60 miles from
Washington upon the Va. side. The
deposit is said to open for 6 or 8
miles upon the river showing very
remarkable fossils. The Tertiary
deposit is some distance up the
cliff the bottom of the cliff
is said to contain much wood
leaves, &c., if so then we
have the Cretaceous open

United States National Museum.

MEMORANDUM.

with the Miocene of the Tertiary -

From all I have heard and from specimens given by sailors I must be a very interesting locality. I tried once to see it but failed. I went down there but could not get board so had to leave with my finger in my mouth - I would advise you to go down on the new steamers prepared with a bit to go to housekeeping upon your own ~~hook~~ hook -

xxx I shall write this week to Jude Stuart of Alexandria, Va. for a letter to his brother Dr Stuart who lives near the cliffs, who at least if he cannot give us board can help us in

United States National Museum.

MEMORANDUM.

what we want to do. Don't
go down so far in a small boat;
the weather may prove unfavora-
ble & there for the trip ~~may~~
prove a failure. Carry picks
and shovels.

xxx

Yours truly

Oleiver N. Bryan -

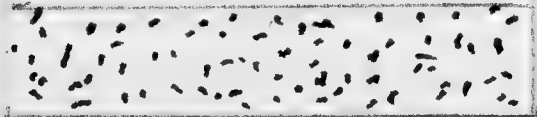
Calvert formation - Miocene
at Chesapeake Beach, Md.

	15	← Yellow sandy clay
	14	← Yellow sandy clay
32'	13	← Blue sandy clay changing to yellow brown sandy clay in the upper 12 ft., fossiliferous throughout upper portion
2' 6"	12	← Green. brown sandy clay, with fossil casts
5'	11	← Green. brown sandy clay.
6'	10	← Gray, green sand, with some clay fossils, as below.*
6'	9	← Green. sandy clay, with scattered layers of <u>Corbula elevata</u>
9'	8	← Green. sandy clay; no fossils
6'	7	← Green. sandy clay, with scattered layers of <u>Corbula elevata</u>
8'	6	← Green. sandy clay, carrying numerous <u>Corbula elevata</u>
7'	5	← Green. sandy clay carrying <u>Thracia conradi</u>
0' 6"	4	← Greenish sandy clay carrying <u>Ostrea percrassa</u>

62' 1. 2. & 3 ← Blush-green sandy clay revealed in well-boring

* Turritella indentata
Phacoides anadonta
Crassatellites melinus
Astarte cuneiformis
Ostrea sellaeformis
Pecten madisonius
Macrocallista marylandica
Atrina harrisi
Anca subrostrata
Glycymeris parilis etc

Eocene



Glaucous sandy clay

Smithsonian Institution,
U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM,

Order No. **36631**

Washington, *April 19, 1905*

To *Dr. F. W. True,*

Head Curator, Dept Biology.

Please furnish the following articles, SENDING ALL BILLS in duplicate (marked with the number of this order), to the Property Clerk.

RICHARD RATHBUN,
Assistant Secretary.

*Attachment for collecting specimens
of Fossil Catagans, and comparing
specimens already in the Museum with
the types & other collections, during
the fiscal year 1904-1905 — \$50.00*

Smithsonian Institution,
U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM,

Order No. 37488

Washington, September 23, 1905

To Dr. F. W. True
USNM

Please furnish the following articles, SENDING ALL BILLS in duplicate (marked with the number of this order), to the Property Clerk.

RICHARD RATHBUN,
Assistant Secretary.

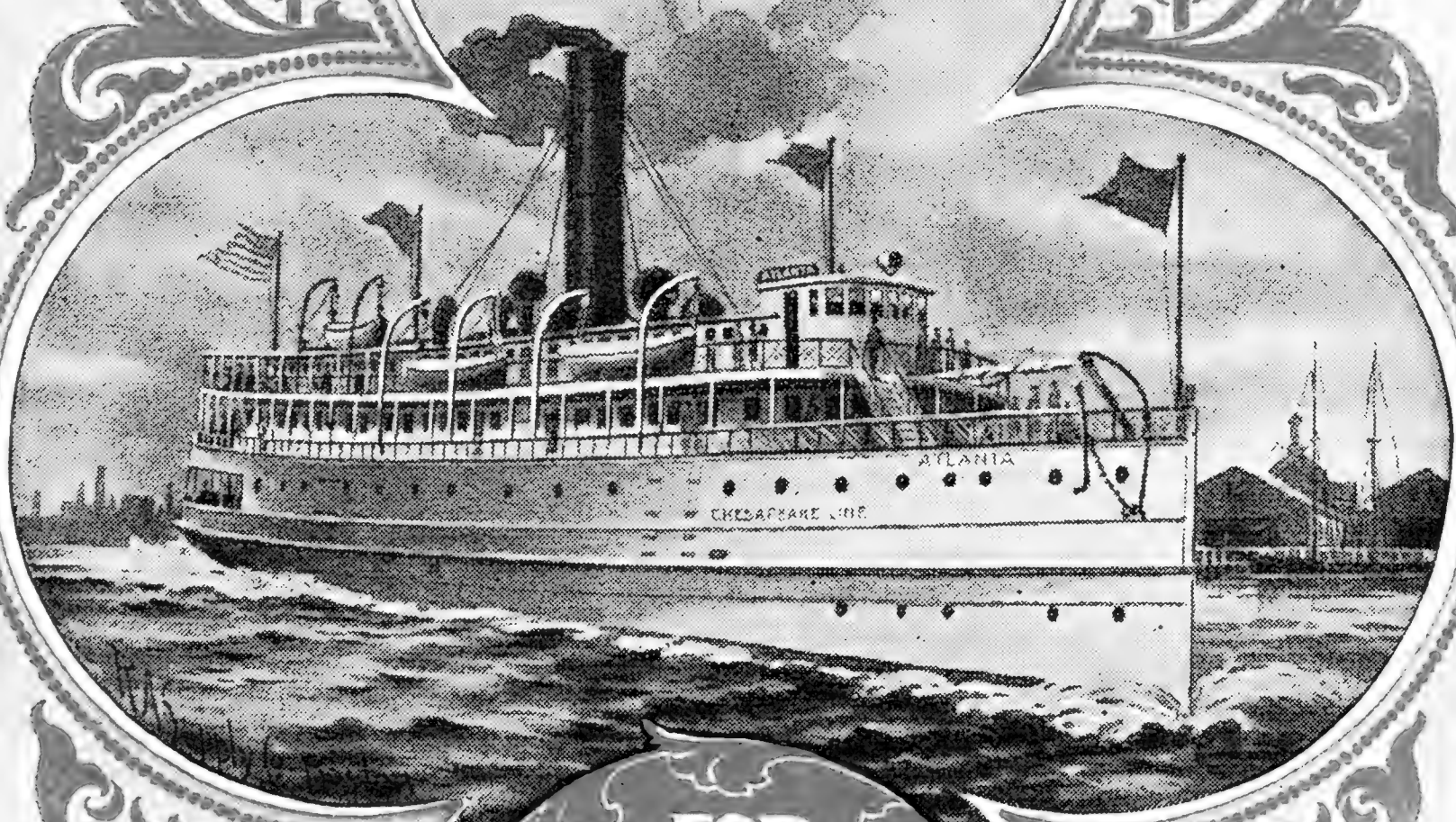
— Allotment —
For collecting specimens of Fossil Ostracods,
and comparing specimens already in the
Museum, with types & other collections during
fiscal year 1905-1906 - From Sept. 20 - Dec 31.

\$90 —

WINTER 1908-1909.

Chesapeake *and* York River Lines

CHESAPEAKE STEAMSHIP COMPANY



FOR
BALTIMORE.
PHILADELPHIA.
NEW YORK
AND ALL POINTS
NORTH, EAST & WEST

E. E. FOSTER,
General Manager.

E. J. CHISM
General Passenger Agent.

T. H. MCDANNEL,
Assistant General Passenger Agent.



BETWEEN
BALTIMORE
AND POINTS ON THE
ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD.

SOUTHBOUND.		NORTHBOUND.	
6.30 p.m.	Lv. Baltimore	Ar. Old Pt. Comfort	7.00 a.m.
6.00 a.m.	Ar. Old Pt. Comfort	Lv. Norfolk	6.00 "
7.00 "	Ar. Norfolk	Lv. Hobgood	6.00 "
8.25 "	Lv. Hobgood	Ar. Rocky Mount	1.33 "
11.52 "	Ar. Rocky Mount	Lv. Wilson	10.02 a.m.
12.50 p.m.	Lv. Wilson	Ar. Goldsboro	9.05 "
2.10 "	Ar. Goldsboro	Lv. Wilmington	10.52 p.m.
3.00 "	Ar. Wilmington	Lv. Florence	10.00 "
6.10 "	Lv. Florence	Ar. Columbia	7.00 "
7.30 "	Ar. Columbia	Lv. Augusta	8.25 "
10.45 "	Lv. Augusta	Ar. Charleston	4.30 "
10.00 a.m.	Ar. Charleston	Lv. Savannah	2.30 "
11.15 p.m.	Lv. Savannah	Ar. Jacksonville	5.30 "
2.10 a.m.	Ar. Jacksonville	Lv. Tampa	1.15 "
7.15 "	Lv. Tampa	Ar. Norfolk	8.55 a.m.
6.25 p.m.	Ar. Norfolk	Lv. Hobgood	8.55 p.m.
8.25 a.m.	Lv. Hobgood	Ar. Parmer	1.33 p.m.
4.27 p.m.	Ar. Parmer	Lv. Washington	10.02 a.m.
5.25 "	Ar. Washington	Lv. Plymouth	9.20 "
6.35 "	Ar. Plymouth	Lv. Kingston	7.55 "
7.00 "	Ar. Kingston	Lv. Kingston	7.35 "
7.05 p.m.	Ar. Kingston	Lv. Kingston	7.20 a.m.

Steamers leave daily, except Sunday.
The above named train schedules are operated daily.

Between **BALTIMORE** and Points on or
via Norfolk & Western Railway.

SOUTHBOUND.		NORTHBOUND.	
6.30 p.m.	Lv. Baltimore	Ar. Old Point Comfort	7.00 a.m.
6.00 a.m.	Ar. Old Point Comfort	Lv. Norfolk	7.00 p.m.
7.00 "	Ar. Norfolk	Lv. Norfolk	6.00 "
7.30 "	Ar. Norfolk	Lv. Norfolk	10.00 a.m.
8.15 "	Ar. Norfolk	Lv. Norfolk	9.14 "
10.10 "	Ar. Norfolk	Lv. Norfolk	7.30 "
10.25 "	Ar. Norfolk	Lv. Norfolk	7.15 "
12.05 p.m.	Ar. Norfolk	Lv. Norfolk	5.35 "
12.35 "	Ar. Norfolk	Lv. Norfolk	5.06 "
2.15 "	Ar. Norfolk	Lv. Norfolk	3.25 "
4.20 "	Ar. Norfolk	Lv. Norfolk	1.35 "
10.45 "	Ar. Norfolk	Lv. Norfolk	8.05 p.m.

NOTE.—Steamers leave daily, except Sunday.
The above named train schedules are operated daily.



BETWEEN
New York, Old Point Comfort
and Norfolk, Va.
VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD TO BALTIMORE.

SOUTHBOUND.		NORTHBOUND.	
12.55 p.m.	Lv. New York (23rd St. Station)	Ar. Old Point Comfort	1.15 p.m.
1.00 "	Lv. New York (23rd St. Station)	Ar. Old Point Comfort	1.13 "
12.45 "	Lv. New York (23rd St. Station)	Ar. Old Point Comfort	1.35 "
1.14 "	Lv. New York (23rd St. Station)	Ar. Old Point Comfort	12.55 "
1.26 "	Lv. New York (23rd St. Station)	Ar. Old Point Comfort	12.42 "
2.21 "	Lv. New York (23rd St. Station)	Ar. Old Point Comfort	11.14 a.m.
3.24 "	Lv. New York (23rd St. Station)	Ar. Old Point Comfort	10.15 "
3.58 "	Lv. New York (23rd St. Station)	Ar. Old Point Comfort	9.35 "
5.22 "	Lv. New York (23rd St. Station)	Ar. Old Point Comfort	7.55 "
6.30 p.m.	Lv. New York (23rd St. Station)	Ar. Old Point Comfort	7.00 "
6.00 a.m.	Lv. New York (23rd St. Station)	Ar. Old Point Comfort	7.00 p.m.
7.00 a.m.	Lv. New York (23rd St. Station)	Ar. Old Point Comfort	6.00 p.m.

NOTE.—Steamers leave daily, except Sunday.
The above named train schedules are operated daily.

BETWEEN
New York, Old Point Comfort
and Norfolk, Va.
VIA THE ROYAL BLUE LINE.

SOUTHBOUND.		NORTHBOUND.	
11.50 a.m.	Lv. New York (23rd St. Station)	Ar. Old Point Comfort	12.45 p.m.
12.00 noon	Lv. New York (23rd St. Station)	Ar. Old Point Comfort	12.35 "
12.12 p.m.	Lv. New York (23rd St. Station)	Ar. Old Point Comfort	12.24 "
11.30 a.m.	Lv. New York (23rd St. Station)	Ar. Old Point Comfort	12.46 "
12.28 p.m.	Lv. New York (23rd St. Station)	Ar. Old Point Comfort	12.05 "
2.17 "	Lv. New York (23rd St. Station)	Ar. Old Point Comfort	10.15 a.m.
2.34 "	Lv. New York (23rd St. Station)	Ar. Old Point Comfort	9.56 "
2.50 "	Lv. New York (23rd St. Station)	Ar. Old Point Comfort	9.38 "
4.20 "	Lv. New York (23rd St. Station)	Ar. Old Point Comfort	9.19 "
4.20 "	Lv. New York (23rd St. Station)	Ar. Old Point Comfort	7.55 "
6.30 "	Lv. New York (23rd St. Station)	Ar. Old Point Comfort	7.00 "
6.00 a.m.	Lv. New York (23rd St. Station)	Ar. Old Point Comfort	7.00 p.m.
7.00 a.m.	Lv. New York (23rd St. Station)	Ar. Old Point Comfort	6.00 p.m.

NOTE.—Steamers leave daily, except Sunday.
The above named train schedules are operated daily.



BETWEEN
Pittsburg and Old Point Comfort
and Norfolk.
VIA BALTIMORE & OHIO R.R.

SOUTHBOUND.		NORTHBOUND.	
8.00 a.m.	Lv. Pittsburg	Ar. Old Point Comfort	9.42 p.m.
9.45 "	Lv. Pittsburg	Ar. Old Point Comfort	8.02 "
12.40 p.m.	Lv. Pittsburg	Ar. Old Point Comfort	5.12 "
2.35 "	Lv. Pittsburg	Ar. Old Point Comfort	3.17 "
3.08 "	Lv. Pittsburg	Ar. Old Point Comfort	1.22 p.m.
5.00 "	Lv. Pittsburg	Ar. Old Point Comfort	12.25 "
5.50 "	Lv. Pittsburg	Ar. Old Point Comfort	7.00 a.m.
6.30 "	Lv. Pittsburg	Ar. Old Point Comfort	7.00 p.m.
7.00 a.m.	Lv. Pittsburg	Ar. Old Point Comfort	6.00 p.m.

NOTE.—Steamers leave daily, except Sunday.
The above named train schedules are operated daily.

BETWEEN
Pittsburg, Altoona, Elmira, Old Point
Comfort and Norfolk,
VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD (TO BALTIMORE).

SOUTHBOUND.		NORTHBOUND.	
8.00 a.m.	Lv. Pittsburg	Ar. Old Point Comfort	6.35 p.m.
11.40 "	Lv. Pittsburg	Ar. Old Point Comfort	2.58 "
12.03 p.m.	Lv. Pittsburg	Ar. Old Point Comfort	2.28 "
10.05 a.m.	Lv. Pittsburg	Ar. Old Point Comfort	5.25 "
10.50 "	Lv. Pittsburg	Ar. Old Point Comfort	4.35 "
12.35 p.m.	Lv. Pittsburg	Ar. Old Point Comfort	1.41 "
3.35 "	Lv. Pittsburg	Ar. Old Point Comfort	11.15 a.m.
4.20 "	Lv. Pittsburg	Ar. Old Point Comfort	10.35 "
5.55 "	Lv. Pittsburg	Ar. Old Point Comfort	8.55 "
6.30 "	Lv. Pittsburg	Ar. Old Point Comfort	7.00 a.m.
6.00 a.m.	Lv. Pittsburg	Ar. Old Point Comfort	7.00 p.m.
7.00 a.m.	Lv. Pittsburg	Ar. Old Point Comfort	6.00 p.m.

NOTE.—Steamers leave daily, except Sunday.
The above named train schedules are operated daily.



BETWEEN
Baltimore and Points on Southern Railway
via Richmond and Keysville.

SOUTHBOUND.		NORTHBOUND.	
5.00 p.m.	Lv. Baltimore	Ar. Old Point Comfort	8.30 a.m.
7.45 a.m.	Ar. Old Point Comfort	Lv. Norfolk	5.50 p.m.
8.00 "	Ar. Old Point Comfort	Lv. Norfolk	5.50 "
9.20 "	Ar. Old Point Comfort	Lv. Norfolk	4.30 "
11.00 "	Ar. Old Point Comfort	Lv. Norfolk	4.10 "
2.00 p.m.	Lv. Baltimore	Ar. Old Point Comfort	1.15 "
2.19 "	Lv. Baltimore	Ar. Old Point Comfort	12.55 "
2.37 "	Lv. Baltimore	Ar. Old Point Comfort	12.35 "
2.55 "	Lv. Baltimore	Ar. Old Point Comfort	12.18 "
3.04 "	Lv. Baltimore	Ar. Old Point Comfort	12.01 "
3.11 "	Lv. Baltimore	Ar. Old Point Comfort	11.57 a.m.
3.16 "	Lv. Baltimore	Ar. Old Point Comfort	11.52 "
3.40 "	Lv. Baltimore	Ar. Old Point Comfort	11.24 "
3.48 "	Lv. Baltimore	Ar. Old Point Comfort	10.57 "
4.15 "	Lv. Baltimore	Ar. Old Point Comfort	10.42 "
4.28 "	Lv. Baltimore	Ar. Old Point Comfort	10.30 "
4.42 "	Lv. Baltimore	Ar. Old Point Comfort	10.22 "
4.50 "	Lv. Baltimore	Ar. Old Point Comfort	10.07 "
5.09 "	Lv. Baltimore	Ar. Old Point Comfort	10.02 "
5.15 "	Lv. Baltimore	Ar. Old Point Comfort	9.50 "
5.30 "	Lv. Baltimore	Ar. Old Point Comfort	9.30 "
5.45 "	Lv. Baltimore	Ar. Old Point Comfort	8.45 "
6.30 "	Lv. Baltimore	Ar. Old Point Comfort	6.45 "
8.30 "	Lv. Baltimore	Ar. Old Point Comfort	6.45 "

YORK RIVER LINE.
SCHEDULE.

SOUTHBOUND.—Steamers leave Baltimore Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6.00 p.m., calling at Gloucester Point, Clements, Clay Bank and Allmonds Wharf, weather permitting.
NORTHBOUND.—Steamers leave West Point Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6.50 p.m., calling at Allmonds Wharf, Clay Bank, Clements and Gloucester Point, weather permitting.
(Ferry service between Gloucester Point and Yorktown.)

Between **BALTIMORE** and points on the
Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad
Via Old Point Comfort.

SOUTHBOUND.		NORTHBOUND.	
6.30 p.m.	Lv. Baltimore	Ar. Old Point Comfort	7.00 a.m.
6.00 a.m.	Ar. Old Point Comfort	Lv. Norfolk	7.00 p.m.
9.30 "	Ar. Old Point Comfort	Lv. Norfolk	6.05 "
10.05 "	Ar. Old Point Comfort	Lv. Norfolk	5.35 "
10.41 "	Ar. Old Point Comfort	Lv. Norfolk	4.59 "
11.45 "	Ar. Old Point Comfort	Lv. Norfolk	4.00 "
2.00 p.m.	Lv. Baltimore	Ar. Old Point Comfort	3.45 "
4.25 "	Lv. Baltimore	Ar. Old Point Comfort	1.20 "
5.10 "	Lv. Baltimore	Ar. Old Point Comfort	12.35 "
6.23 "	Lv. Baltimore	Ar. Old Point Comfort	11.37 a.m.
4.42 a.m.	Lv. Baltimore	Ar. Old Point Comfort	1.05 "
6.45 "	Lv. Baltimore	Ar. Old Point Comfort	10.54 p.m.
8.25 "	Lv. Baltimore	Ar. Old Point Comfort	9.10 "
4.50 "	Lv. Baltimore	Ar. Old Point Comfort	12.40 a.m.
11.30 a.m.	Lv. Baltimore	Ar. Old Point Comfort	6.00 p.m.

NOTE.—Steamers leave daily, except Sunday.
The above named train schedules are operated daily.



BETWEEN
NEW YORK and RICHMOND, VA.
VIA PENNSYLVANIA R.R. TO BALTIMORE.

SOUTHBOUND.		NORTHBOUND.	
10.55 a.m.	Lv. New York (23rd St. Station)	Ar. Old Point Comfort	1.15 p.m.
11.00 "	Lv. New York (23rd St. Station)	Ar. Old Point Comfort	1.13 "
10.45 "	Lv. New York (23rd St. Station)	Ar. Old Point Comfort	1.35 "
11.16 "	Lv. New York (23rd St. Station)	Ar. Old Point Comfort	12.55 "
11.29 "	Lv. New York (23rd St. Station)	Ar. Old Point Comfort	12.42 "
12.25 p.m.	Lv. New York (23rd St. Station)	Ar. Old Point Comfort	11.46 a.m.
1.12 "	Lv. New York (23rd St. Station)	Ar. Old Point Comfort	11.01 "
1.47 "	Lv. New York (23rd St. Station)	Ar. Old Point Comfort	10.27 "
3.12 "	Lv. New York (23rd St. Station)	Ar. Old Point Comfort	9.00 "
5.00 "	Lv. New York (23rd St. Station)	Ar. Old Point Comfort	8.30 "
7.45 a.m.	Ar. Old Point Comfort	Lv. Norfolk	5.50 p.m.
9.20 a.m.	Ar. Old Point Comfort	Lv. Norfolk	4.30 p.m.

BETWEEN
NEW YORK and RICHMOND, VA.
VIA THE ROYAL BLUE LINE.

SOUTHBOUND.		NORTHBOUND.	
11.50 a.m.	Lv. New York (23rd St. Station)	Ar. Old Point Comfort	2.10 p.m.
12.00 noon	Lv. New York (23rd St. Station)	Ar. Old Point Comfort	2.00 "
12.12 p.m.	Lv. New York (23rd St. Station)	Ar. Old Point Comfort	1.48 "
11.30 a.m.	Lv. New York (23rd St. Station)	Ar. Old Point Comfort	2.13 "
12.28 p.m.	Lv. New York (23rd St. Station)	Ar. Old Point Comfort	1.30 "
2.17 "	Lv. New York (23rd St. Station)	Ar. Old Point Comfort	11.50 a.m.
2.50 "	Lv. New York (23rd St. Station)	Ar. Old Point Comfort	11.18 "
4.20 "	Lv. New York (23rd St. Station)	Ar. Old Point Comfort	9.50 "
5.00 "	Lv. New York (23rd St. Station)	Ar. Old Point Comfort	8.30 "
7.45 a.m.	Ar. Old Point Comfort	Lv. Norfolk	5.50 p.m.
9.20 a.m.	Ar. Old Point Comfort	Lv. Norfolk	4.30 p.m.

YORK RIVER LINE.
(SCHEDULE.)

SOUTHBOUND.—Steamers leave Baltimore Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6.00 p.m., calling at Gloucester Point, Clements, Clay Bank and Allmonds Wharf, weather permitting.
NORTHBOUND.—Steamers leave West Point Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6.50 p.m., calling at Allmonds Wharf, Clay Bank, Clements and Gloucester Point, weather permitting.
(Ferry service between Gloucester Point and Yorktown.)

Between **Annapolis, Md., and Old Point Comfort and Norfolk, Va.**
Via Md. Electric Ry. Co., "Annapolis Short Line."

SOUTHBOUND.		NORTHBOUND.	
5.20 p.m.	Lv. Annapolis	Ar. Old Point Comfort	8.35 a.m.
6.10 "	Lv. Annapolis	Ar. Old Point Comfort	7.40 "
6.30 "	Lv. Annapolis	Ar. Old Point Comfort	7.00 "
6.00 a.m.	Lv. Annapolis	Ar. Old Point Comfort	7.00 p.m.
7.00 a.m.	Lv. Annapolis	Ar. Old Point Comfort	6.00 p.m.

NOTE.—Steamers leave daily, except Sunday.
The above named train schedule is daily, except Sunday.



NAUTICAL INFORMATION.
OFFICIAL DISTANCES ON THE CHESAPEAKE BAY.
FROM BALTIMORE TO

Miles.		Miles.	
1.00	Clay Island Lighthouse	1.00	Clay Island Lighthouse
1.00	Clay Island Lighthouse	1.00	Clay Island Lighthouse
1.00	Clay Island Lighthouse	1.00	Clay Island Lighthouse
1.00	Clay Island Lighthouse	1.00	Clay Island Lighthouse
1.00	Clay Island Lighthouse	1.00	Clay Island Lighthouse
1.00	Clay Island Lighthouse	1.00	Clay Island Lighthouse
1.00	Clay Island Lighthouse	1.00	Clay Island Lighthouse
1.00	Clay Island Lighthouse	1.00	Clay Island Lighthouse
1.00	Clay Island Lighthouse	1.00	Clay Island Lighthouse
1.00	Clay Island Lighthouse	1.00	Clay Island Lighthouse

ENGLISH NAUTICAL MEASURES.
The circumference of the earth is divided into 360 degrees, each degree containing 60 minutes or nautical miles; consequently the circumference of the earth, 25,000 miles, divided by 360 (360x60), gives the length of a knot, viz.: 1.1515 statute miles, which is generally considered the standard.

Land		Land	
1.15	Land	1.15	Land
1.15	Land	1.15	Land
1.15	Land	1.15	Land
1.15	Land	1.15	Land
1.15	Land	1.15	Land
1.15	Land	1.15	Land
1.15	Land	1.15	Land
1.15	Land	1.15	Land
1.15	Land	1.15	Land
1.15	Land	1.15	Land

A mile or British Admiralty knot = 6,080 feet, or 1.1515 land or statute mile.
One fathom = 6 feet. One cable length = one-tenth of a mile.

BELL TIME ON SHIPBOARD.

A.M.		A.M.		P.M.		P.M.	
12	5 bells	6.30	1 bell	12.30	1 bell	6.30	
1	6 bells	7.00	2 bells	1.00	2 bells	7.00	
2	7 bells	7.30	3 bells	1.30	3 bells	7.30	
3	8 bells	8.00	4 bells	2.00	4 bells	8.00	
4	9 bells	8.30	5 bells	2.30	5 bells	8.30	
5	10 bells	9.00	6 bells	3.00	6 bells	9.00	
6	11 bells	9.30	7 bells	3.30	7 bells	9.30	
7	12 bells	10.00	8 bells	4.00	8 bells	10.00	
8	13 bells	10.30	9 bells	4.30	9 bells	10.30	
9	14 bells	11.00	10 bells	5.00	10 bells	11.00	
10	15 bells	11.30	11 bells	5.30	11 bells	11.30	
11	16 bells	Noon	12 bells	6.00	12 bells	Midnight	



TICKETS

Are on sale at the following rates

FROM BALTIMORE, MD.

TO

Norfolk, Va., one-way, Chesapeake Line	\$3.00
Norfolk, Va., round-trip, Chesapeake Line	5.00
Old Point Comfort, Va., one-way, Chesapeake Line	3.00
Old Point Comfort, Va., round-trip, Chesapeake Line	5.00
West Point, Va., one-way, York River Line	2.00
West Point, Va., round-trip, York River Line	3.00
Richmond, Va., one-way, York River Line	2.50
Richmond, Va., round-trip, York River Line	4.00

Round-trip tickets to Old Point Comfort and Norfolk limited good to return within 30 days from date; to West Point, 15 days; to Richmond, 15 days.

Meals: Dinner, table d'hôte, 75 cents. Club Breakfast, 25 cents to 60 cents. Staterooms, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00.

NOTE.—The above named rates do not include meals and staterooms on Chesapeake S.S. Co.'s steamers.

Between Baltimore and New York, via Norfolk and the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SOUTHBOUND.		NORTHBOUND.	
6.30 p.m.	Lv. Baltimore	7.00 a.m.	Ar. Old Pt. Comfort
6.00 a.m.	Ar. Old Pt. Comfort	7.00 p.m.	Lv. Norfolk
7.00 "	Ar. Norfolk	6.00 "	Lv. New York
7.00 p.m.	Lv. Norfolk	10.30 a.m.	Ar. New York
3.30 "	Ar. New York	3.00 p.m.	Lv. New York

Steamers between Baltimore and Norfolk leave daily (except Sunday).

NOTE.—Steamers leave Norfolk daily, except Sunday, arrive New York in about 20 hours. Leave New York daily, except Sunday, at 3.00 p.m., arrive Norfolk in about 20 hours.

Between BALTIMORE and points in GLOUCESTER and MATTHEWS COUNTIES via Old Point Comfort and Old Dominion Steamship Co.'s steamer "Mobjack."

Steamer from Baltimore on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays connects the following morning for Philpot's, Williams, Hicks, Diggs, Roanes, Smith's and Hockley's Wharves.

Steamer from Baltimore on Tuesdays and Thursdays, connects the following morning for Philpot's, Williams, Hicks, Diggs, Auburn, Dixondale and Severn Wharves.

Fare from Baltimore to the above-named points, \$3.35; tickets good only for continuous passage.



BETWEEN

Baltimore and Points South, via Southern Railway from Norfolk.

SOUTHBOUND. NORTHBOUND.

(EASTERN TIME.)

6.30 p.m.	Lv. Baltimore	Ar	7.00 a.m.	Lv. Old Point Comfort	Lv
6.00 a.m.	Ar. Old Point Comfort	Lv	7.00 p.m.	Lv. Norfolk	Ar
7.00 "	Ar. Norfolk	Ar	6.00 "	Lv. Norfolk	Ar
7.30 p.m.	Lv. Norfolk	Ar	8.50 a.m.	Lv. Norfolk	Ar
8.21 a.m.	Ar. Norfolk	Ar	1.42 "	Lv. Norfolk	Ar
4.50 "	Ar. Norfolk	Lv	12.30 "	Lv. Norfolk	Ar
5.55 a.m.	Lv. Danville	Ar	11.25 a.m.	Lv. Danville	Ar
7.11 "	Ar. Greensboro	Ar	10.18 p.m.	Lv. Greensboro	Ar
8.15 "	Ar. Winston-Salem	Lv	8.10 "	Lv. Winston-Salem	Ar
8.45 "	Lv. Salisbury	Ar	8.50 "	Lv. Salisbury	Ar
9.15 "	Lv. Salisbury	Ar	7.45 "	Lv. Salisbury	Ar
1.40 "	Ar. Statesville	Lv	6.45 "	Lv. Statesville	Ar
1.55 "	Lv. Hickory	Ar	5.35 "	Lv. Hickory	Ar
2.10 p.m.	Ar. Asheville	Ar	2.30 "	Lv. Asheville	Ar

(CENTRAL TIME.)

3.55 "	Ar. Hot Springs	Ar	11.40 a.m.	Lv. Hot Springs	Ar
7.40 "	Ar. Knoxville	Ar	8.00 "	Lv. Knoxville	Ar
10.10 a.m.	Ar. Chattanooga	Ar	9.25 p.m.	Lv. Chattanooga	Ar
1.30 p.m.	Ar. Memphis	Ar	9.00 "	Lv. Memphis	Ar

(EASTERN TIME.)

7.00 p.m.	Lv. Norfolk	Ar	8.50 a.m.	Lv. Norfolk	Ar
4.50 a.m.	Ar. Danville	Lv	12.30 "	Lv. Danville	Ar
5.55 "	Lv. Danville	Ar	11.25 "	Lv. Danville	Ar
8.45 "	Ar. Salisbury	Ar	8.50 "	Lv. Salisbury	Ar
10.00 "	Ar. Charlotte	Lv	7.35 p.m.	Lv. Charlotte	Ar
8.45 p.m.	Ar. Columbia	Ar	2.00 "	Lv. Columbia	Ar
10.10 a.m.	Ar. Augusta	Ar	7.30 a.m.	Lv. Augusta	Ar

(EASTERN TIME.)

10.05 a.m.	Lv. Charlotte	Ar	7.30 p.m.	Lv. Charlotte	Ar
12.20 p.m.	Ar. Spartanburg	Lv	5.20 "	Lv. Spartanburg	Ar
1.30 "	Ar. Greenville	Ar	4.25 "	Lv. Greenville	Ar

(CENTRAL TIME.)

5.00 "	Ar. Atlanta	Lv	11.00 a.m.	Lv. Atlanta	Ar
5.25 p.m.	Lv. Atlanta	Ar	10.45 a.m.	Lv. Atlanta	Ar
9.55 "	Ar. Montgomery	Lv	6.00 "	Lv. Montgomery	Ar
3.30 a.m.	Ar. Mobile	Lv	12.23 "	Lv. Mobile	Ar
7.55 "	Ar. New Orleans	Ar	8.00 p.m.	Lv. New Orleans	Ar

(CENTRAL TIME.)

10.45 p.m.	Lv. Atlanta	Ar	6.50 a.m.	Lv. Atlanta	Ar
2.43 a.m.	Ar. Anniston	Lv	2.57 "	Lv. Anniston	Ar
5.15 "	Ar. Birmingham	Lv	12.30 a.m.	Lv. Birmingham	Ar

NOTE.—Steamers leave daily, except Sunday. The above-named train schedules are operated daily.



Between BALTIMORE and Points on the Norfolk & Southern Ry.

SOUTHBOUND. NORTHBOUND.

6.30 p.m.	Lv. Baltimore	Ar	7.00 a.m.	Lv. Old Point Comfort	Lv
6.00 a.m.	Ar. Old Point Comfort	Lv	7.00 p.m.	Lv. Norfolk	Ar
7.00 "	Ar. Norfolk	Ar	6.00 "	Lv. Norfolk	Ar

Steamers leave daily except Sunday.

Eastern Time.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
8.45	11.55	8.45	.....	10.40	14.45
.....	8.40	.....	Berkley	.....	10.35
.....	8.40	.....	Berkley Junction	.....	10.39
9.01	8.53	.....	Providence Junction	10.21
9.10	9.00	.....	Butts Road	10.15
9.19	9.08	.....	Pentrest	10.07
9.25	9.16	.....	Hickory Ground	9.59
9.26	9.20	.....	St. Brides	9.54
9.32	9.29	.....	New Town	9.50
9.51	9.38	.....	Maycott	9.38
10.02	9.48	.....	Snowden	9.28
10.08	9.54	.....	Shawburo	9.22
10.12	9.58	.....	Gregory	9.18
10.19	10.05	.....	Belcross	9.11
10.22	10.05	.....	Camden	9.08
10.25	10.10	.....	Elizabeth City	9.00
10.51	10.30	.....	.....	3.20
10.54	10.39	.....	Chi-ko-ko	.....
10.57	10.42	.....	Opapanoke	.....
11.03	10.54	.....	Winfall	8.31
11.19	11.04	.....	Hertford	8.19
11.25	11.13	.....	Yeppin	8.11
11.45	11.59	.....	Edenton	7.45
.....	8.3	.....	.....	2.05
.....	9.2	.....	Mackey's Ferry	12.50
.....	9.35	.....	Mackey's Ferry	3.15
9.38	9.01	.....	Plymouth	3.00
9.39	9.01	.....	Pine Town	2.56
11.40	10.29	.....	Washington	12.10
.....	9.59	.....	Chocomauly	10.39



OFFICERS AND AGENTS.
REUBEN FOSTER, President.
E. E. FOSTER, General Manager.
E. J. CHISM, General Freight and Passenger Agent.
T. H. McDANIEL, Assistant General Passenger Agent.
A. L. MYER, Assistant General Freight Agent.
E. T. LAWRENCE, Assistant Agent, Norfolk, Va.
W. E. LAWRENCE, Assistant Agent, Baltimore.

ALEX. S. THWEATT, Eastern Pass. Agent, 120 Broadway, New York.
C. C. THORN, Passenger Agent, 120 Broadway, New York.
H. S. JENNINGS, Traveling Pass. Agent, 120 Broadway, New York.
GEO. C. DANIELS, N. E. Pass. Agent, 228 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
W. W. WESTBURY, District Pass. Agent, 228 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
GEO. R. SWEETMAN, Agent, 120 Broadway, New York.
W. W. CROSTON, Traveling Pass. Agent, 120 Broadway, New York.
R. B. DUCK, Ticket Agent, 120 Broadway, New York.
CHAS. J. JONES, Soliciting Agent, 120 Broadway, New York.
ARTHUR W. ROBINSON, Ticket Agent, 120 Broadway, New York.
CHAS. L. HOPKINS, Traveling Passenger Agent, 120 Broadway, New York.

A. G. LEWIS, Ticket Agent, 120 Broadway, New York.
J. N. SMITH, Ticket Agent, 120 Broadway, New York.
J. W. CALVERT, Agent, 120 Broadway, New York.
E. E. BURGESS, District Pass. Agent, 120 Broadway, New York.
RICHMOND TRANSFER CO., 120 Broadway, New York.
L. E. BROWN, General Agent, 120 Broadway, New York.
E. L. VERNON, Traveling Pass. Agent, 120 Broadway, New York.

Also the following Agents of the Atlantic Coast Line:
H. P. CLARK, Special Agent, 120 Broadway, New York.
GEO. R. E. KIRK, General Eastern Pass. Agent, 120 Broadway, New York.
J. H. JOHNSON, New England Agent, 228 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
J. S. HARTSELL, District Pass. Agent, 120 Broadway, New York.
W. H. WARDEN, Agent, 120 Broadway, New York.

General Offices: Light and Lee Sts., Baltimore, Md.
STEAMER FLEET:
"Columbia," "Atlanta,"
"Charlotte," "Augusta,"
"Baltimore," "Danville."

NOTICE.—Schedules contained herein show times at which steamers are expected to arrive and depart from ports named, but arrival or departure at other ports is not guaranteed.
The time of conducting transportation companies is published for the information of passengers, and every care is taken to keep it correct; but this company does not hold itself responsible for errors or omissions.
Oct. 15, 1905.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CHESAPEAKE LINE.

Steamers from Baltimore to Old Point Comfort and Norfolk, and steamers from Norfolk and Old Point Comfort to Baltimore, leave daily, except Sunday.

YORK RIVER LINE.

SCHEDULE: SOUTHBOUND.—Steamers leave Baltimore on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 p. m., calling at Gloucester Point, Clements, and Trays at 6 p. m., calling at Allmonds, Wharf, Clay Bank, Clements and Gloucester Point, weather permitting.

Let's service between Gloucester Point and Yorktown.



BETWEEN
Western Maryland Railroad Points and
Old Point Comfort and Norfolk.

SOUTHBOUND.			NORTHBOUND.		
8.30 a.m.	lv.	Cumberland	Ar.	2.40 p.m.	
10.00 "	lv.	Hancock	lv.	1.00 "	
10.21 "	lv.	Cherry Run	lv.	1.21 "	
2.00 p.m.	lv.	Hagerstown	Ar.	11.53 a.m.	
2.30 "	lv.	Edgemont	lv.	11.55 "	
2.38 "	lv.	Pen-Mar	lv.	11.55 "	
2.41 "	lv.	Buena Vista Springs	lv.	11.55 "	
3.25 "	lv.	Rocky Ridge	lv.	10.42 a.m.	
3.37 "	lv.	Bruceville	lv.	10.35 "	
3.47 "	lv.	Union Bridge	lv.	10.08 a.m.	
4.15 "	lv.	Westminster	lv.	9.02 a.m.	
5.04 "	lv.	Owings Mills	lv.	7.00 "	
5.45 "	lv.	Baltimore (Union Station)	lv.	7.00 p.m.	
6.30 "	lv.	Baltimore	Ar.	7.00 "	
6.00 a.m.	lv.	Old Point Comfort	lv.	7.00 p.m.	
7.00 "	lv.	Norfolk	Ar.	6.00 "	

Steamers leave Baltimore daily except Sunday.

BETWEEN
Annapolis, Washington and Old Point
Comfort and Norfolk.

VIA WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE & ANNAPOLIS
ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

SOUTHBOUND.			NORTHBOUND.		
4.30 p.m.	lv.	Annapolis	Ar.	8.45 a.m.	
5.30 "	lv.	Baltimore	lv.	7.45 "	
4.30 "	lv.	Washington	Ar.	8.40 "	
5.40 "	lv.	Baltimore	lv.	7.30 "	
6.30 "	lv.	Baltimore	Ar.	7.00 "	
6.00 a.m.	lv.	Old Point Comfort	lv.	7.00 p.m.	
7.00 "	lv.	Norfolk	Ar.	6.00 "	

Steamers leave daily except Sunday.

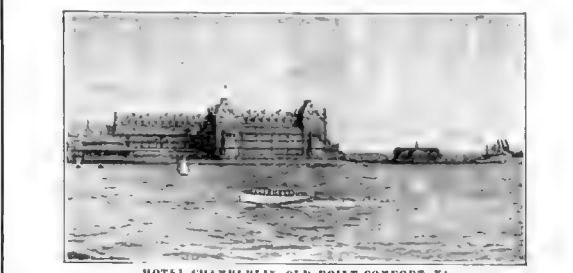


HISTORICAL INFORMATION FOR THE TOURIST.

OLD POINT COMFORT.

Old Point Comfort is rightfully the oldest resort in America, for when Christopher Newport anchored his ships in Hampton Roads in 1607 he named the place "Point Comfort." At this resort is located the magnificent Hotel Chamberlin, one of the finest hotels in America.

Quite in keeping with the name of the place, the Hotel Chamberlin affords comfort to its many guests, who from north, south east and west flock thither at different periods of the year to enjoy its hospitality. At few resorts is there a more agreeable mingling of congenial people from all parts of the country, who, with the army and navy contingent, give the place an air of cosmopolitanism which distinguishes it. Society has taken a strong liking to this homelike house, where luxury and beauty are found on



HOTEL CHAMBERLIN, OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.

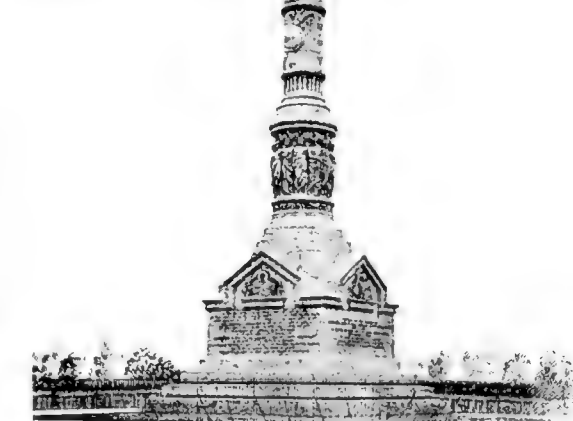
every side, with plenty to do out of doors and in doors. In point of attractiveness for the summer or winter tourist, as well as for the resident guest who wishes for the best in American life, no resort hotel on the Atlantic coast can compare with the Chamberlin.

The climate at Old Point Comfort leaves nothing to be desired, free as it is, from extremes of heat and cold. The winters are mild, and the Gulf Stream, which at Old Point reaches closer to the shore than at any other point on the coast, keeps the air mild and balmy almost uninterruptedly. The shore has distinct advantages, being warmer in winter and cooler in summer than the inland or mountainous districts; and too, the extreme variations between the day and night temperature are rarely observed. Indeed, the chief characteristics of sea air are equable climate and the high degree of humidity—both soothing properties. There is also an excess of the life-giving "ozone" in the air, and marked purity of the atmosphere through the fact that the sea presents an ever-moving fluid surface, and no impurities in the shape of organic dust can rest upon it so as to be blown about again in mischievous activity with every breeze.



THE VICTORY OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY AT YORKTOWN.

During the summer of 1781 Lord Cornwallis erected fortifications at Yorktown and felt confident of his ability to defend any attack, although he was not aware of General Washington's movements and thought that he had only Lafayette to oppose him. Washington, however, to his surprise, reached Yorktown September 25, with his 12,000 regulars and 5,000 militia, and September 28 the whole force advanced to attack



This magnificent monument was erected by the United States Government commemorating the Great Victory of the Continental Army.

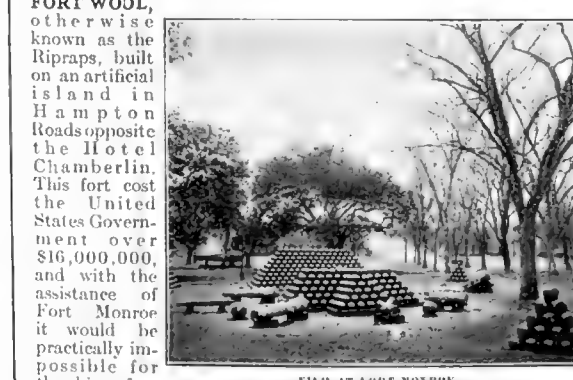


HISTORICAL INFORMATION FOR THE TOURIST.

TIDE-WATER VIRGINIA.

There is no locality in America that offers more points of historic interest than tide-water Virginia, and students of American history and tourists cannot visit this section without being greatly impressed with the historic sights, as well as the comforts which they may enjoy at the splendid hotels in this territory.

FORT MONROE, the largest fortification in the United States, was first a military post in 1630. After the Revolution, Virginia ceded this narrow strip of land of about eighty acres to the United States Government for a military post, and the present Fort Monroe was laid off in 1817.



VIEW OF FORT MONROE.

otherwise known as the Riprap, built on an artificial island in Hampton Roads opposite the Hotel Chamberlin. This fort cost the United States Government over \$16,000,000, and with the assistance of Fort Monroe it would be practically impossible for the ships of an enemy to enter the Chesapeake Bay.

THE NATIONAL SOLDIERS' HOME, which is located at Hampton, Va., and reached from Old Point Comfort by trolley, is the home of several thousand of our old veterans who are spending their declining years at this beautiful place. The old town of Hampton adjoins the Soldiers' Home, and has many historic places of interest, including the old St. John's Church which was built in 1655.

THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION was held in 1907 at Sewell's Point, which is just across Hampton Roads from Old Point Comfort.

WILLIAMSBURG, the early colonial capital of Virginia, the scene of many events of both the Revolutionary and Civil wars and the home of the quaint old College of William and Mary, the Colonial Court House and the old Bruton Parish Church.

VIRGINIA BEACH, which is one of the finest seashore resorts on the Atlantic coast, may be reached from Norfolk by trolley cars.

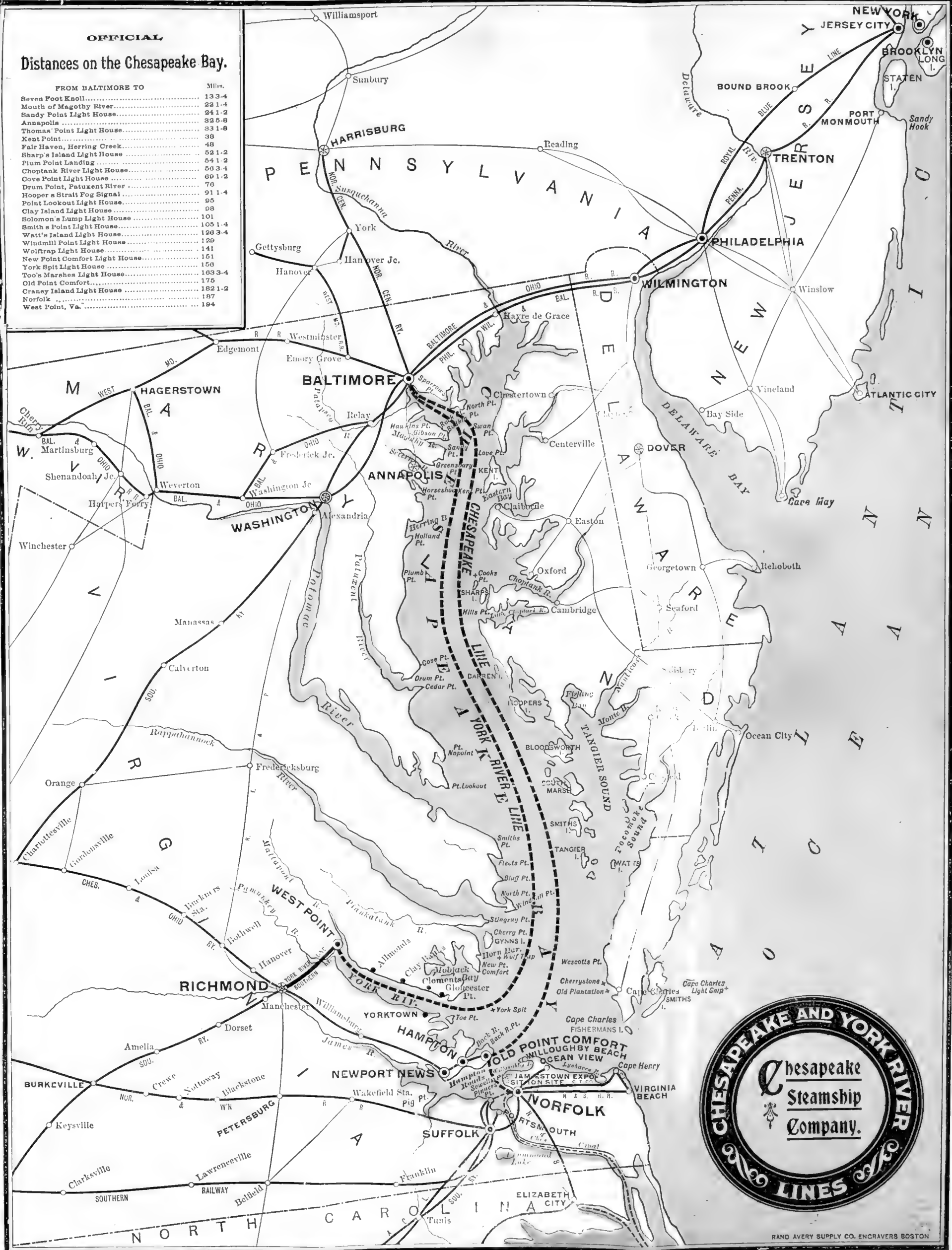
NORFOLK, the metropolis of tide-water Virginia, and with its population of more than 100,000 people has a great deal of interest to offer her visitors. It is the terminus of seven railroad lines and sixteen steamship companies, which puts it in direct communication with all sections of the country, with both trunk lines and steamer lines, and naturally makes Norfolk one of the leading commercial tide-water cities. The points of general interest include the Norfolk Military Academy, the Navy Yard, the Seldon Home, which was used as Gen. Robert E. Lee's headquarters while he was at Norfolk, the Marine Hospital and Fort Norfolk, which is the third oldest fort in America and which was used as a United States arsenal until seized by the Confederates during the war of 1861-65. St. Paul's Episcopal Church and its picturesque burying-ground is probably the most interesting spot in Norfolk from a historical point of view. This church was built of brick brought over from England. It was fired upon by the English under Lord Dunmore during the bombardment on New Year's Day, 1776, and a cannon ball which embedded itself in the wall still remains and can be seen from the churchyard or from the trolley cars which pass the church.



A UNITED STATES WARSHIP.

CRANEY ISLAND, with the assistance of Forts Norfolk and Nelson, protected the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth during the war of 1812 against the British. The island at that time was shaped like a painter's pallet and separated from the mainland by a shallow strait which was fordable at low tide.

CAPE HENRY, where the ships of Newport's flotilla anchored, can be reached from Norfolk by trolley cars. A cross now marks the spot where these adventures first landed on April 26, 1607. The lighthouse erected here in 1601 still remains, but is supplemented for service by a new modern lighthouse.





BAY LINE

BALTIMORE
OLD POINT COMFORT
NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH
AND ALL POINTS SOUTH.


BEST LINE

NORTH

BETWEEN

AND

SOUTH



B

BALTIMORE
STEAM PACKET CO.

JOHN R. SHERWOOD,

PRES. & GEN'L MANAGER.

E. BROWN,

GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT.

CHARLES C. GARRETT,

TRAV. PASSENGER AGENT.

PIERS, 10-13 LIGHT ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

Foot of Barre St.

FLORIDA AND THE SOUTH

Via ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD

EASTERN TIME			
*8.25 a. m.	Lv.	Norfolk	Ar. 5.55 p. m.
8.52	"	Pinners Point	" 5.25 "
9.05	"	Bruce	" 5.23 "
9.21	"	Drivers	" 5.09 "
9.40	"	Suffolk	" 4.51 "
10.00	"	Whaley	" 4.31 "
10.15	"	Gates	" 4.16 "
10.27	"	Eure	" 4.04 "
10.34	"	Tunis	" 3.57 "
10.52	"	Shoekie	" 3.30 "
11.10	"	Andler	" 3.23 "
11.23	"	Kelford	" 3.12 "
11.33	"	Norfleet	" 3.02 "
11.43	"	Palmyra	" 2.53 "
11.52	"	Hobgood	" 2.45 "
12.01 p. m.	"	Speed	" 2.37 "
12.16	"	Tarboro	" 2.23 "
12.50	Ar.	Rocky Mount	Lv. *1.38 "
1.25 p. m.	Lv.	So. Rocky Mount	Ar. 3.20 p. m.
1.53	Ar.	Wilson	" 2.45 "
1.58	"	Fayetteville	" 2.08 "
2.10 a. m.	"	Florence	Lv. 9.15 a. m.
2.15	"	Charleston	" 5.30 "
2.15	"	Savannah	" 12.23 "
2.15	"	Jacksonville	" *7.45 p. m.
2.15	"	St. Augustine	"
7.55 p. m.	Lv.	Florence	Lv. 7.15 p. m.
10.45	Ar.	Columbia	Lv. 4.30 "
12.55 p. m.	Lv.	Rocky Mount	Lv. 1.38 p. m.
8.00	Ar.	Goldsboro	" 12.10 "
6.10	"	Wilmington	" *9.00 a. m.

*Star represents train daily including Sunday.

†Telegraph Stations.

SOUTHERN RY. NORFOLK AND DANVILLE

EASTERN TIME			
1	3	4	2
8.00 a. m.	DAILY	Lv.	Norfolk
8.25	"	"	Pinners Point
9.12	"	"	Suffolk
9.55	"	"	Franklin
10.13	"	"	Courtland
10.30	"	"	Capron
10.44	"	"	Drewryville
11.05	"	"	James River Junc.
11.15	"	"	Emporia
11.32	"	"	Pleasant Shade
12.00 n	"	"	Lawrenceville
12.20 p. m.	"	"	Lawrenceville
12.48	"	"	Broadnax
12.57	"	"	La Crosse
1.05	"	"	South Hill
1.40	"	"	Boydton
2.00	"	"	Jeffress
2.10	"	"	South Clarksville
2.21	"	"	Buffalo Junc.
2.45	"	"	Virginia
3.10	"	"	Denniston
3.57	"	"	Milton
4.25	"	"	Danville

† Stops on flag.

PETERSBURG, RICHMOND, LYNCHBURG, ROANOKE and the SOUTHWEST, VIA NORFOLK AND WESTERN RY.

*7.30 a. m.	Lv.	Norfolk	Ar. 5.20 p. m.	8.45 a. m.
8.15	"	Suffolk	" 4.45 "	7.54 "
8.33	"	Windsor	" 7.36 "	"
9.12	"	Wakefield, Va.	" 7.04 "	"
9.27	"	Waverly, Va.	" 6.53 "	"
10.10	Ar.	Petersburg	Lv. 3.58 "	6.15 "
*9.15 a. m.	Lv.	Norfolk	Ar. 5.20 "	"
11.10	Ar.	Petersburg	Lv. 3.32 "	"
11.45	"	Richmond	" 3.00 "	"
10.25 a. m.	Lv.	Petersburg	Ar. 1.00 p. m.	6.05 a. m.
11.55	"	Crowe	" 11.30 a. m.	4.40 "
12.05 p. m.	"	Burkeville	" 11.15 "	4.26 "
12.35	"	Farmville	" 10.88 "	3.55 "
1.23	"	Appomattox	" 9.85 "	3.05 "
2.15	Ar.	Lynchburg	Lv. 8.40 "	3.05 "
2.30	Lv.	Lynchburg	Ar. 8.30 "	2.10 "
3.23	"	Bedford	" 7.42 "	1.29 "
3.31	"	Thaxton	" 7.34 "	"
3.54	"	Blueridge	" 7.09 "	"
4.20	Ar.	Roanoke	Lv. 6.40 a. m.	12.40 a. m.
4.40	Lv.	Roanoke	Ar. 11.00 p. m.	"
4.58	"	Salem	" 10.41 "	"
5.29	"	Shawsville	" 10.11 "	"
5.51	"	Christiansburg	" 9.55 "	"
6.15	"	East Radford	" 9.30 "	"
6.19	"	Radford	" 9.20 "	"
6.50	"	New River	" 9.17 "	"
6.53	"	Dublin	" 9.02 "	"
7.42	"	Polaski	" 8.47 "	"
8.00	"	Max Meadows	" 8.14 "	"
8.30	"	Wytheville	" 8.00 "	"
8.36	"	Rural Retreat	" 7.29 "	"
9.48	"	Glade Spring	" 6.18 "	"
10.14	"	Abingdon	" 5.48 "	"
10.45 p. m.	Ar.	Bristol	Lv. *5.15 p. m.	"

*Daily

To Richmond and James River LANDINGS

By Virginia Navigation Company's Day Line steamer

"Mobjack" leaves Old Point Comfort Tuesday.

Thursday and Saturday 8.00 a. m., arriving

in Richmond about 7.00 p. m.

FLORIDA AND THE SOUTH

Via SEABOARD AIR LINE RY.

33 Daily	41 Daily	Effective September 13th, 1908	32 Daily	38 Daily
8.36 pm	9.00 am	lv Norfolk (Ferry) (east time)	8.10 am	6.00 pm
9.00 pm	9.25 am	lv Portsmouth	7.50 am	5.40 pm
1.00 am	1.30 pm	lv Norfolk	3.30 am	*1.50 pm
1.16 am	*1.50 pm	lv Norfolk	3.15 am	1.20 pm
1.42 am	2.28 pm	lv Henderson	*2.45 am	*12.47 pm
*9.45 am	*3.30 pm	lv Oxford	*5.20 pm	*11.30 am
*4.30 pm	*4.30 pm	lv Durham		*10.35 am
3.15 am	4.10 pm	lv Raleigh	1.15 am	11.20 am
5.43 am	6.43 pm	lv Southern Pines	10.49 pm	8.42 am
5.53 am	6.55 pm	lv Aberdeen (Pinchurst Jct)	10.35 pm	8.30 am
6.50 am	7.50 pm	lv Hamlet	9.55 pm	*7.45 am
7.25 am	8.25 pm	lv Hamlet	9.25 pm	*7.30 am
12.20 pm	12.35 am	lv Wilmington	3.00 pm	4.45 am
9.05 am	10.25 pm	lv Monroe	7.50 pm	5.35 am
10.05 am	11.30 pm	lv Charlotte	6.40 pm	4.30 am
12.25 pm	2.16 am	lv Greenwood	4.25 pm	1.43 am
12.51 pm	2.44 am	lv Abbeville	4.00 pm	1.17 am
1.49 pm	3.47 am	lv Elberton	3.08 pm	12.12 am
2.44 pm	4.52 am	lv Athens	2.16 pm	11.05 pm
5.00 pm	7.20 am	lv Atlanta (east time)	12.20 pm	8.40 pm
4.45 pm	6.30 am	lv Atlanta (cent. time)	11.10 am	"
6.34 pm	8.32 am	lv Cedartown	9.21 am	"
9.50 pm	12.10 pm	lv Birmingham	6.15 am	"
10.30 pm	12.20 pm	lv Birmingham (Frisco Lines)	6.10 am	"
7.40 am	8.05 pm	lv Memphis	8.30 pm	"
9.10 pm	4.53 am	lv Springfield	7.40 am	"
9.00 pm	7.45 am	lv Fort Scott	3.10 am	"
7.00 pm	10.30 am	lv Kansas City	11.30 pm	"
8.30 am	8.30 am	lv Denver	7.00 pm	"
11.35 pm	4.10 pm	lv Birmingham (Q. & C.)	6.15 am	"
4.05 am	10.15 pm	lv Meridian	1.50 am	"
10.30 am	"	lv New Orleans	7.30 pm	"
11.35 pm	"	lv Birmingham (Q. & C.)	6.15 am	"
4.05 am	"	lv Meridian	1.50 am	"
7.03 am	"	lv Jackson	10.47 pm	"
8.35 am	"	lv Vicksburg	9.25 pm	"
2.50 pm	"	lv Shreveport	3.10 pm	"
9.07 pm	8.00 am	lv Atlanta (C.T.) (C. of Ga.)	10.50 am	4.20 pm
12.05 am	11.20 am	lv Macon	7.25 am	1.35 pm
4.50 pm	8.35 am	lv Atlanta (C.T.) (N.C. & St. L.)	11.45 am	7.35 pm
9.25 pm	1.15 pm	lv Chattanooga	6.40 am	3.00 pm
3.10 am	6.55 pm	lv Nashville	2.25 am	9.30 am
9.15 pm	3.25 pm	lv Montgomery (W.R. of Ala.)	7.05 am	8.05 am
5.10 am	2.80 am	lv Mobile (L. & N.)	12.35 am	"
9.45 am	7.25 am	lv New Orleans (L. & N.) (cent. time)	8.00 pm	"
7.25 am	8.20 pm	lv Hamlet (east time)	9.25 pm	8.45 am
9.47 am	10.40 pm	lv Camden	7.10 pm	6.30 am
10.50 am	11.40 pm	lv Columbia (east time)	6.05 pm	5.25 am
2.15 pm	2.45 am	lv Savannah (cent. time)	12.35 pm	11.50 pm
6.10 pm	7.15 am	lv Jacksonville	9.00 am	7.50 pm
9.00 pm	9.00 am	lv Jacksonville	7.00 am	5.20 pm
1.20 am	*12.50 pm	lv Ocala	2.10 am	1.30 pm
8.15 am	5.10 pm	lv Orlando	5.10 pm	9.20 am
6.30 am	5.20 pm	lv Tampa	9.00 pm	9.00 am
*10.55 am	*7.44 pm	lv Manatee	*2.35 pm	6.55 am
*11.00 am	7.49 pm	lv Bradentown	*2.31 pm	6.51 am
*11.45 am	8.20 pm	lv Sarasota	*2.00 pm	6.20 am

Trains Nos. 33 and 32. Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Car between Portsmouth and Charlotte, Hamlet and Birmingham and Hamlet and Jacksonville and Jacksonville and Tampa. Through Coaches between Birmingham and Portsmouth. Dining Car service between Birmingham and Hamlet.

Trains Nos. 41 and 38. Through Pullman Buffet Sleeper and Coaches between Atlanta and Portsmouth (Norfolk), Hamlet to Jacksonville and Buffet Parlor Car and Coaches Jacksonville to Tampa.

Train No. 66 now connects with No. 38 at Norfolk.

*Trains so marked run daily.

†Trains so marked run daily except Sunday.

‡Meal station.

NORFOLK AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Between Norfolk, Va., Elizabeth City, Edenton, Washington, Greenville, Wilson, Raleigh, New Bern, Goldsboro, Kingston, Morehead City, Beaufort and Belhaven, N. C.

Effective October 11, 1908 Eastern Time.			
No. 6 Daily	No. 2 Daily	No. 4 Daily	No. 3 Daily
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
15 30	11 55	*8.35	10 20
5 45	8 49	"	5 56
5 51	8 53	"	5 51
5 58	8 59	"	5 45
6 06	9 08	"	5 37
6 14	9 16	"	5 29
6 19	9 21	"	5 24
6 23	9 29	"	5 16
6 35	9 38	"	5 08
6 45	9 48	"	4 58
6 51	9 54	"	4 52
6 55	9 58	"	4 48
7 02	10 05	"	4 41
7 05	10 08	"	4 38
7 15	10 18	"	4 30
7 22	10 26	"	4 24
7 35	10 39	"	4 04
7 38	10 42	"	4 01
7 50	10 54	"	3 49
8 00	11 04	"	3 41
8 08	11 13	"	3 30
8 25	11 30	"	3 15
2 30	8 3	"	2 05
3 45	9 2	"	12 50
8 30	3 55	"	12 40
8 38	4 02	"	12 33
8 43	4 05	"	12 30
9 30	4 23	"	12 12
9 45	4 35	"	12 03
10 00	4 42	"	11 53
10 08	4 48	"	11 47
10 18	4 55	"	11 40
10 38	5 09	"	11 28
10 48	5 13	"	11 22
10 55	5 18	"	11 17
11 13	5 22	"	11 08
11 20	5 27	"	11 03
11 40	5 45	"	10 55
6 05	7 00	"	10 39
6 45	7 08	"	10 34
6 58	7 14	"	10 20
6 12	7 15	"	10 06
6 41	7 29	"	9 58
6 49	7 44	"	9 47
7 15	9 25	"	9 25
6 00	140	"	10 35
6 40	157	"	9 55
7 08	170	"	9 27
8 00	194	"	8 35
9 04	219	"	7 31
9 14	223	"	7 21
10 00	243	"	6 35
8 07	195	"	8 23
8 30	204	"	8 00
9 00	216	"	7 30
9 30	230	"	7 00
8 47	206	"	7 47
9 10	210	"	7 25
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
3 55	8 45	"	8 25
5 05	10 25	"	11 20
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

*Daily except Sunday.

†Flag stop.

‡Trains 29 and 30 do not run to Plymouth Station but stop at "Y" on Washington Street. Train No. 2 will stop at local stations to let off passengers from points north or west of Norfolk. This train waits for O. D. Steamer for passengers destined points beyond Edenton. Train No. 1 will stop at local stations to let off passengers from points south of Edenton. This train makes connection with O. D. Steamer for New York. Lunch served a la carte on Transfer Steamer "John W. Garrett" between Edenton and Mackey's Ferry, N. C.

RICHMOND, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, via OLD POINT COMFORT AND THE CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RY.

WEST BOUND READ DOWN		Central Time West of Huntington. Eastern Time East of Huntington.		EAST BOUND READ UP	
7.5 & 3 Daily	15 & 1 Daily			2 & 6 Daily	4 & 8 Daily
4.20 pm	9.40 am	lv Norfolk	ar	11.40 am	6.40 pm
4.50 pm	9.30 am	lv Old Point Comfort	ar	11.05 am	6.05 pm
5.25 pm	10.05 am	lv Newport News	ar	10.35 am	5.35 pm
6.01 pm	10.41 am	lv Williamsburg	ar	9.59 am	4.59 pm
7.00 pm	11.45 am	lv Richmond	ar	9.00 am	4.00 pm
11.40 pm	2.00 pm	lv Richmond	ar	7.30 am	3.45 pm
1.35 am	4.30 pm	lv Gordonsville	ar	5.10 am	1.20 pm
2.48 am	5.15 pm	lv Charlottesville	ar	3.37 am	12.35 pm
3.58 am	6.23 pm	lv Basic	ar	2.36 am	11.37 am
4.23 am	6.55 pm	lv Staunton	ar	2.03 am	11.15 am
6.25 am	9.05 pm	lv Clifton Forge	ar	12.15 am	9.40 am
6.59 am	10.24 pm	lv Covington	ar	11.39 pm	9.07 am
12.00 a.m.	3.27 am	lv Charleston	ar	6.30 am	4.00 am
1.15 pm	5.00 am	lv Huntington	ar	5.15 pm	2.40 am
1.02 pm	4.42 am	lv Ashland	ar	3.40 pm	1.05 am
5.00 pm	8.25 am	lv Cincinnati	ar	12.01 pm	9.10 pm
9.00 pm	8.45 am	lv Cincinnati Big Four Route	ar	7.35 am	9.05 pm
11.45 pm	11.40 am	lv Indianapolis	ar	4.30 am	6.20 pm
7.17 am	6.30 pm	lv St. Louis	ar	9.30 pm	12.00 a.m.
9.10 pm	8.30 am	lv Cincinnati	ar	7.45 am	9.05 pm
7.10 am	5.30 pm	lv Chicago	ar	11.30 pm	1.00 pm
1.20 pm	4.50 am	lv Ashland, Lexington Div.	ar	3.20 pm	12.40 am
5.10 pm	8.40 am	lv Lexington	ar	11.20 am	8.55 pm
8.40 pm	11.30 am	lv Louisville	ar	8.30 am	6.00 pm
10.10 pm		lv Louisville, Southern Ry.	ar	6.45 am	
7.31 am		ar St. Louis	lv	9.50 pm	
9.00 pm		lv Louisville, Hend'n Route	ar	7.25 am	
7.40 am		ar St. Louis	lv	8.45 pm	



THE POPULAR AND PLEASANT ROUTE
— BETWEEN —
BOSTON, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
— AND —
VIRGINIA BEACH, OCEAN VIEW, PINE BEACH, PORTSMOUTH, NORFOLK
— AND —
OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.
VIA BALTIMORE.

FLORIDA the SOUTH and SOUTHWEST
PALACE STEAMERS, with spacious promenading decks.
UNSURPASSED CUISINE.
UNDISTURBED NIGHT'S REST.

REGULAR FARES BETWEEN
Baltimore and Old Point Comfort, (Fortress Monroe) Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.
One way.....\$3.00
Round trip, good for 30 days.....5.00
Second Class, one way.....2.00

To RICHMOND, Via OLD POINT COMFORT.
One way, Limit, continuous passage, via C. & O. Ry.....\$3.50

To RICHMOND, Via NORFOLK.
One way, Limit, continuous passage, via N. & W. Ry.....\$3.50

To RICHMOND, Via JAMES RIVER.
One way, Limit, 2 days, via Old Point, Va. Nav. Co.....\$3.50
One way, Limit, 2 days, via Norfolk, Old Dominion S. S. Co.....\$4.00

To VIRGINIA BEACH, Via N. & S. R. R.
One way, \$3.50; Round trip, \$5.50; 30 days.

To NEW YORK, Via Norfolk, Va., and the Old Dominion S. S. Co.
One way, good for 3 days.....\$8.50
Old Dominion Steamers leave Norfolk daily, except Sunday, at 7.00 P. M. for New York direct.
Returning, leave New York, Pier 26, North River, 3.00 P. M., daily, except Sunday.

Time between New York and Norfolk, 19 hours.
Steamers for Western Shore landings leave Old Point 8.00 A. M. for Philpots, Williams, Hicks and Diggs Wharves daily, except Sunday. Roanes, Smith and Hockley Wharves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Auburn, Dixondale and Severn Wharves Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Fare from Baltimore to above named points \$3.35, good for continuous passage only. Passengers leave Baltimore day previous.

Tickets to New York via the Old Dominion steamers include meals and stateroom berth on that company's main line steamers; meals and staterooms extra on "Bay Line" steamers. Tickets to Richmond, Va., include stateroom berth on James River night line steamers.

Children 5 years of age and under 12 will be charged half fare; under 5 years, free.

Stateroom Reservations by Telegraph.
In reserving staterooms by correspondence it is always advisable to mention the price, as the 75c., \$1.00 and \$1.50 rooms have upper and lower berths (for the exclusive use of applicant), while the \$2.00 and \$2.50 staterooms are fitted up with regular beds.

STATEROOMS on STEAMERS FLORIDA, VIRGINIA, ALABAMA and GEORGIA 75c., \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50.

Berths in Cabin, Free. Meals, a La Carte.



SPECIAL MENTION.

The Passenger Steamers of this Line leave from and arrive at Light Street Wharf direct.
Leave 6.30 p. m., arrive 7.00 a. m.
Convenient to street cars.
No Steamer between Baltimore and Norfolk Sundays.

The Schedules of all Connecting Lines published in this folder are for the accommodation of the public, and are subject to change without notice. This Company not being responsible for changes or errors which may occur.

Parlor and Sleeping Cars.

Pullman Parlor Cars on all connecting trains between New York and Baltimore. Pullman Sleeping Cars in both directions between Portsmouth and Atlanta via S. A. L.
Trains leaving Portsmouth via Seaboard Air Line and Atlantic Coast Line connect with trains that have Pullman Sleeping Cars to Jacksonville, Fla.

"Bay Line" Coach Service.

Passengers from Baltimore going South please note: Coaches leave the Bay Line Ticket Office, 107 East Baltimore street, 6.00 p. m. each day, conveying passengers to the steamers at the nominal charge of 5 cents. Steamers land convenient to street cars on arrival in Baltimore.

Transfer of Through Passengers from the North

Through passengers from the North by Pennsylvania train leaving New York at 12.55 and Philadelphia at 3.20 p. m.; also passengers via the Central R. R. of New Jersey leaving New York at 11.50 a. m., and the Baltimore & Ohio leaving Philadelphia at 2.17 p. m., connect at the depot in Baltimore with busses running direct to the steamers, free of charge.

Transfer of Through Passengers from the South

Through passengers from the South on arriving at Light Street Piers are transferred:

For the Western Maryland R. R. to Hillen Station. Train leaves at 8.57 a. m.; Bay Line bus leaves Light St. Piers at 7.20 a. m.

For the North and East via Pennsylvania R. R. to Union Station. Train leaves at 7.55 a. m. for Philadelphia; 9.00 a. m. for New York and Boston; Bay Line bus leaves Light St. Piers at 7.20 a. m.

For the Northern Central R. R. to Calvert Station. Train leaves at 8.45. Bay Line bus leaves Light St. Piers at 7.20 a. m.

For the "Colonial Express" (through to Boston) to Union Depot. Train leaves at 8.40; Bay Line bus leaves Light St. Piers about 7.20 a. m.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R. to Camden Station. Bay Line busses leave in time to make connection with the 7.20 train for Washington, D. C.; 7.55. Philadelphia and New York, and 12.25 noon train for the West.

Connections at Southern Terminals

AT OLD POINT COMFORT, VA. With Chesapeake and Ohio R. R. to Richmond, Va. With Virginia Navigation Co. (via James River) for Richmond, Va., and landings on James River. With Old Dominion S. S. Co.'s steamers for landings in Matthews and Gloucester Counties.

AT PORTSMOUTH, VA. With Seaboard Air Line Solid Train to Atlanta, Ga.

AT NORFOLK, VA. With the Atlantic Coast Line, Norfolk & Southern Ry. Co., Norfolk & Western and Old Dominion Line for Richmond, Va., and New York.

DIRECTORY OF AGENCIES

Where Tickets, Time Tables, Reservation of Staterooms and other Information can be obtained.

IN THE NORTH.

In Boston—Seaboard Air Line Office, No. 360 Washington St.; at Stations of all New York Lines, and all principal Railroad Ticket Offices in the East.

In New York—At all offices of the Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio and Central R. R. of New Jersey and OFFICE OF LINE, 1183 Broadway. Telephones: 1210 Franklin and 2301 Madison Square.

In Brooklyn—No. 4 Court St.; 479 Nostrand Ave.; 390 Broadway, E. D. and Penna. Annex Station, foot Fulton St.

In Jersey City—At Pennsylvania and Central R. R. of New Jersey Depots.

In Newark—At Pennsylvania Railroad Office, No. 789 Broad St.; Market Street Station; at Broad Street Station; Central R. R. of New Jersey; F. T. Feary, 182 Market St.

In Philadelphia—At all offices of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railways.

All Stations on Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railways and connections North and West; Northern Central Railroad; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, West Shore Railroad and Connections.

IN BALTIMORE—At Bay Line Ticket Offices, 107 East Baltimore Street, 500 Light Street, corner of Barre; Albaugh's, 109 North Charles Street; S. A. L. Office, Baltimore and Calvert Streets, Continental Trust Building; or on board steamers and at Ticket Offices of all Connecting Lines, North, East and West.

GOING SOUTH

Staterooms reserved and Baggage checked to destination by **THOMAS E. BARRETT**, Ticket Agent, 107 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.

PHONES: Maryland, Courtland 4122. C. & P., St. Paul 530.

Also at Company's Office, 500 Light St. C. & P., St. Paul 3040. Maryland, Courtland 61.

IN THE SOUTH.

OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.
H. M. WOODS, Agent.
J. N. SMITH, Ticket Agent, Hotel Chamberlin.
J. B. KIMBERLY, Ticket Agent.

NORFOLK, VA.
GEO. G. HOBSON, General Agent, Bay Line Wharf, foot of Main Street.
J. W. BROWN, JR., Southern Passenger Agent, 169 Main St., opposite Atlantic Hotel.
A. G. LEWIS, Passenger Agent, 10 Granby Street.
I. L. SPERRY, Ticket Agent, 10 Granby Street.

PORTSMOUTH, VA.
J. C. EMMERSON, Ticket Agent. T. W. JORDAN, Jr., Agent. DEPOT—Seaboard Air Line Railway.

In Suffolk, Va.—W. G. Elam, City Ticket Agent; Wm. E. Winstead, T. Agt., S. A. L. Ry. Depot and Nansmond Hotel.

All Ticket Offices and Stations of the Seaboard Air Line, Atlantic Coast Line, Norfolk & Western R. R., Chesapeake and Ohio R. R., Norfolk & Southern Ry. Co.

GEO. G. HOBSON, GENERAL AGENT, NORFOLK, VA.

BAY LINE
BALTIMORE
OLD POINT COMFORT
NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH
AND ALL POINTS SOUTH.
BEST LINE BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH
B
BALTIMORE STEAM PACKET CO.
JOHN R. SHERWOOD,
PRES. & GEN'L MANAGER.
E. BROWN,
GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT.
CHARLES C. GARRETT,
TRAV. PASSENGER AGENT.
PIERS, 10-13 LIGHT ST., BALTIMORE, MD.
Foot of Barre St.
NOVEMBER, 1908. E. B. READ & SON CO., PRS., BALTO., MD.

THE POPULAR ROUTE BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH

Via OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.

TIME TABLE.

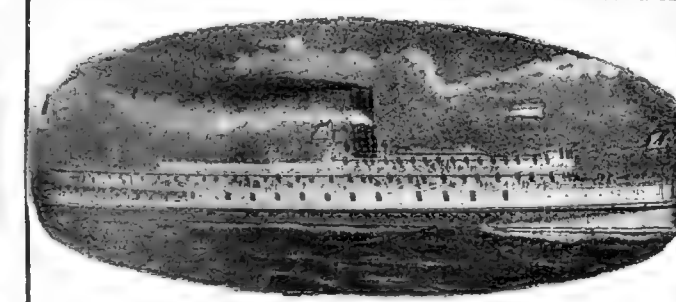
SOUTH BOUND.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

†Leave New York (Fast Express, Penn. R. R.) West Twenty-third St. Station.....12.55 P. M.
†Leave New York, Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts.....1.00 P. M.
†Leave Philadelphia (Fast Express, Penn. R. R.).....3.20 P. M.
Arrive Baltimore (Fast Express, Penn. R. R.).....5.22 P. M.
†Leave Baltimore, Bay Line Piers, Light St. Wharf, foot of Barre St.....6.30 P. M.
Arrive Old Point Comfort (Fortress Monroe), Va., via Bay Line.....6.00 A. M.
Arrive Norfolk via Bay Line.....7.00 A. M.
Arrive Portsmouth via Bay Line.....8.30 A. M.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

†Leave New York, 23d St. (Cent. R. R. of N. J.).....11.50 A. M.
†Leave New York, Liberty St. (Cent. R. R. of N. J.).....12.00 Noon
†Leave Philadelphia (via B. & O. R. R.).....2.17 P. M.
Arrive Baltimore (Camden Station, B. & O. R. R.).....4.20 P. M.
†Leave Baltimore, Bay Line Piers, Light St. Wharf, foot of Barre St.....6.30 P. M.
Arrive Old Point Comfort (Fortress Monroe), Va., via Bay Line.....6.00 A. M.
Arrive Norfolk via Bay Line.....7.00 A. M.
Arrive Portsmouth via Bay Line.....8.30 A. M.



NORTH BOUND.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

†Leave Portsmouth via Bay Line.....5.30 P. M.
Leave Norfolk via Bay Line.....6.20 P. M.
Leave Old Point Comfort (Fortress Monroe), Va., via Bay Line.....7.30 P. M.
Arrive Baltimore, Bay Line Piers, Light St. Wharf, foot of Barre St.....7.00 A. M.
Leave Baltimore for New York and Boston.....9.00 A. M.
Leave Baltimore for Philadelphia.....9.55 A. M.
Arrive Philadelphia (Fast Express, Penn. R. R.).....10.15 A. M.
Arrive New York, Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts.....1.13 P. M.
Arrive New York (Fast Express, Penn. R. R.), West Twenty-third St. Station.....1.15 P. M.

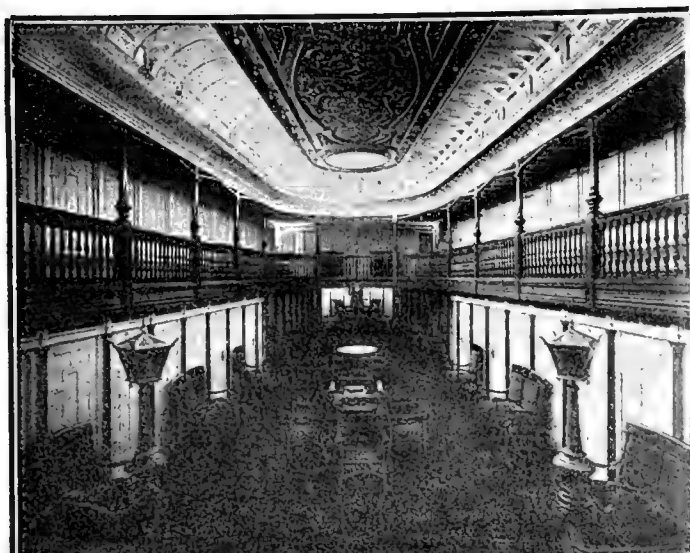
BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

†Leave Portsmouth via Bay Line.....5.30 P. M.
Leave Norfolk via Bay Line.....6.20 P. M.
Leave Old Point Comfort (Fortress Monroe), Va., via Bay Line.....7.30 P. M.
Arrive Baltimore, Bay Line Piers, Light St. Wharf, foot of Barre St.....7.00 A. M.
Leave Baltimore (Camden Station, B. & O. R. R.).....7.55 A. M.
Arrive Philadelphia (via B. & O. R. R.).....10.15 A. M.
Arrive New York, Liberty St. (Cent. R. R. of N. J.).....12.35 P. M.
Arrive New York, 23d St. (Cent. R. R. of N. J.).....12.45 P. M.

THE "BAY LINE" ROUTE

Offers the tourist a delightful sail and the pleasures of promenading on the spacious decks of its popular steamers inhaling the balmy breezes of the Chesapeake; and after a good night's rest, in the commodious staterooms of the "Florida," "Virginia," "Alabama" and "Georgia," passengers by this route are invigorated and prepared for rail journey to all points.

†Daily, Except Sunday.

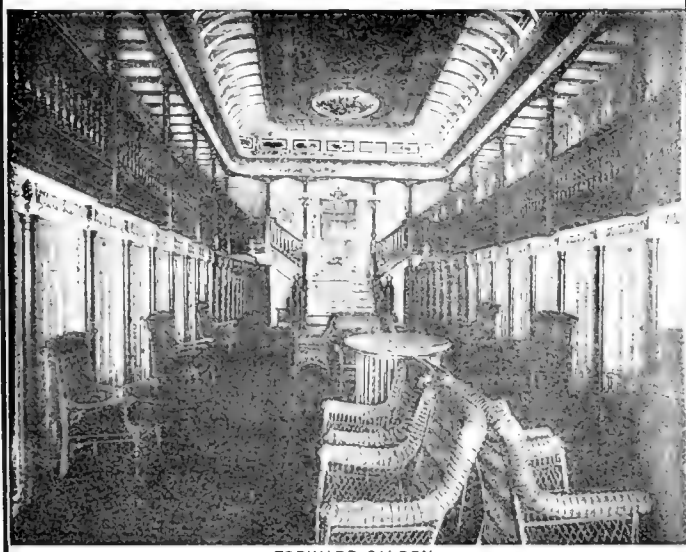


FORWARD SALOON
LOOKING FORWARD

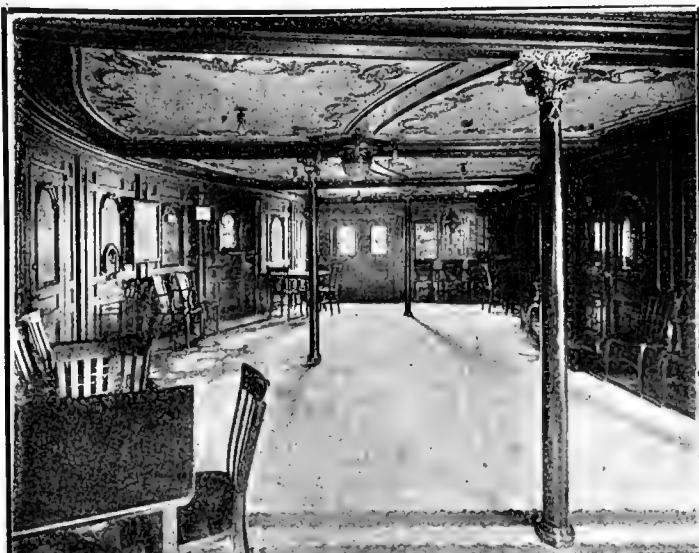
STEAMER "FLORIDA"

Built by The Maryland Steel Co.

A triumph of Marine Architecture, 306 feet long, 56 feet beam, and 19 feet depth of hold, gross tons 2200, her horse power is 2600. She is built of steel throughout and is 10 per cent in excess of all requirements, for strength of hull and machinery, giving her a rating of A1 20 years. Has 136 state-rooms, furnished with velvet and moquet carpets, 2 bath-rooms. The larger rooms have brass bedsteads, all rooms have indi-

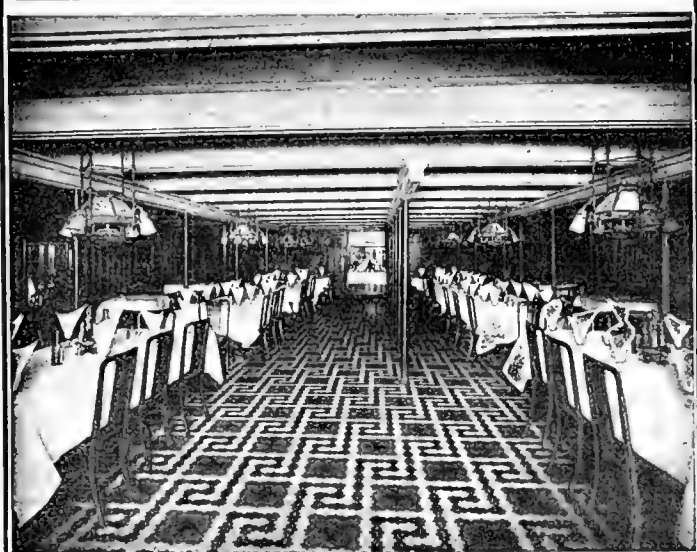


FORWARD SALOON
LOOKING AFT



SOCIAL HALL

vidual heat, light and electric bells. The greatest care has been exercised to insure comfort and safety of passengers. The Domes of the Gallery Deck are glazed with Cathedral Glass. The Social Hall, Dining Room, Stairways and Wash Room floors are covered with highest grade, interlocking rubber tiling. The Dining Room and Main Deck Saloon are finished in quartered oak of elaborate design. The Social Hall of mahogany, the Main and Gallery saloons finished in soft wood and mahogany, decorated with white and gold.



DINING ROOM



Old Point Comfort, Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.

are well provided with Hotels. In all of which the services are excellent and rates reasonable, and the traveller and pleasure seeker can be sure of comfort.

At Old Point Comfort. The Hotel Chamberlain and Sherwood Inn are features.

Norfolk, the Gateway to the South, through the tide-water regions of Virginia, North and South Carolina and Florida; also to the highlands of Georgia and Alabama. Travelers in search of novelties will be pleased to view the immense sections of fertile lands under cultivation for early fruits and vegetables in the vicinity of these places. At Norfolk the Hotels Algonquin, Atlantic, Colonial, Fairfax, Neddo, Lorraine, Lynn Haven, Monticello, Victoria and others.

At Portsmouth. Hotels Monroe and Lafayette.

At Hampton, Va. Augusta Hotel.

WINTER EXCURSION SEASON 1908-09.

Commencing November 6th and continuing through the Winter months, Week-end Excursion tickets—including Hotel Accommodation at Old Point Comfort (Hotel Chamberlain),—will be on sale.

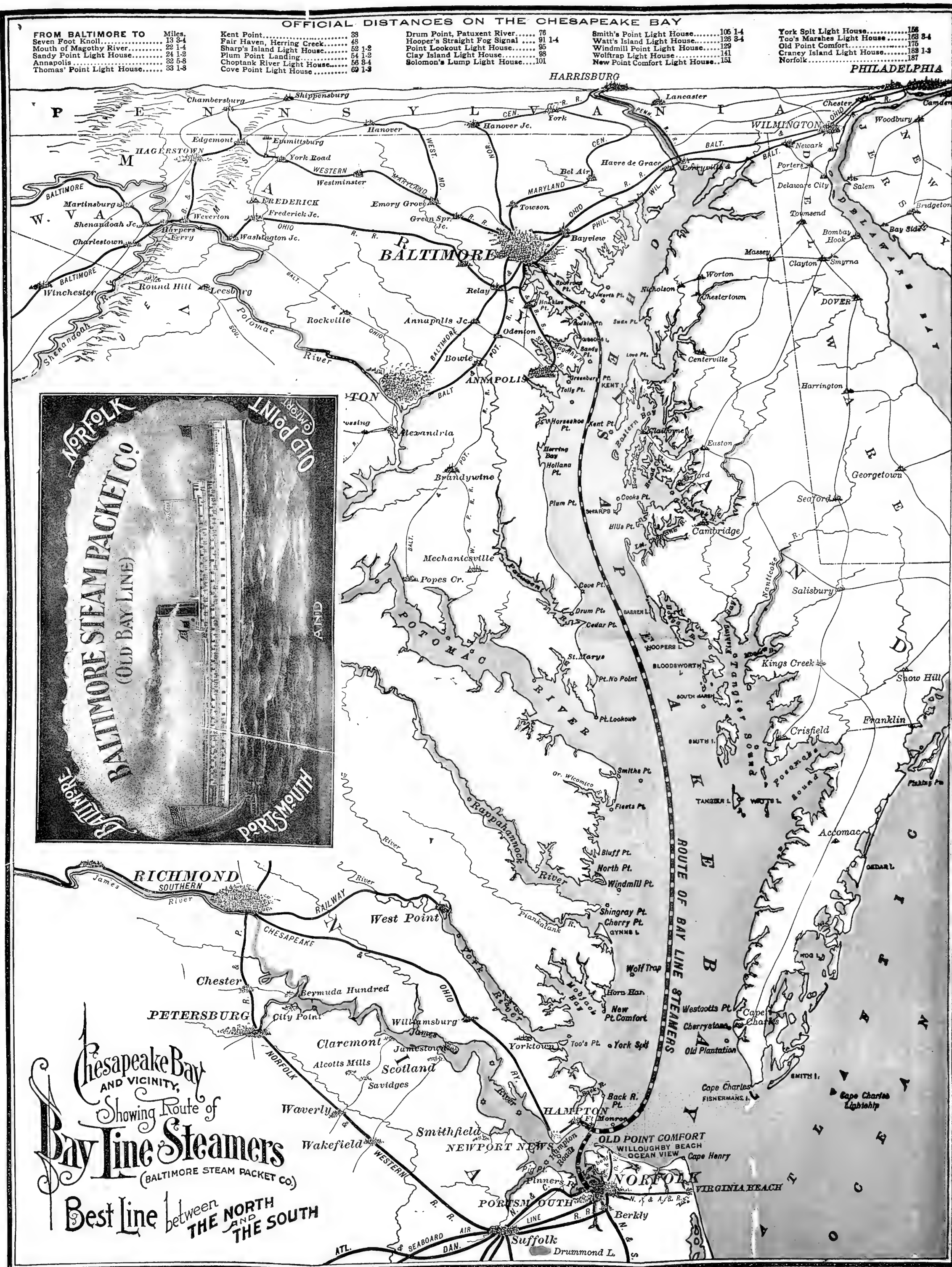


ELEGANT STEAMERS
FLORIDA
VIRGINIA
ALABAMA
GEORGIA
BETWEEN
BALTIMORE
AND
THE SOUTH

NORFOLK was founded in the year 1705 but not incorporated as a city until 1845. Many specimens of 18th century architecture still exist, some of the buildings ante-date the American Revolution. One of the principal land marks is the Old St. Pauls Episcopal Church, built in the early colonial days. As a proof of its substantial construction, it is still in good condition at this late day. The church walls are covered with ivy, and in one corner of the brick work a cannon ball is still imbedded, which was fired from the cannon of the British Fleet during the bombardment of this town January 1st, 1776. There are numerous old southern mansions, which stand in striking contrast with the modern buildings of today. Norfolk is the chief commercial city of the Old Dominion, being the centre of many rail road systems, and terminal for numerous water lines.

THIS COMPANY has completed a Fine Office Building at 500 Light Street, opposite the Wharf, the front corner being the Ticket Office, and fitted up in accordance with requirements. Light Street having now become a wide thoroughfare, 120 feet from curb to curb, is a credit to the entire city.

All of the vessels remind one of first-class hotels, the table service being of the best. Meals are served on the European plan. The menu includes all the delicacies of the season, including fish, game and meats. A specialty is made of the cuisine which will please the most fastidious.



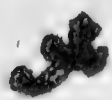
Chesapeake Beach Railway



SCHEDULE OF Local Passenger Trains

CORRECTED TO OCTOBER 6, 1907

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE



PAUL Y. WATERS,
General Manager.

CHESAPEAKE BEACH RAILWAY

Schedule of Local Passenger Trains

Effective Sunday, October 6, 1907

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

EASTBOUND—TO THE BEACH.

	Week Days		Sundays	
	101	103	11	13
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Baltimore (B&O) Lv	7 20	3 05	.....	.....
Washingt'n (B&O) Lv	8 30	4 45	.....	.....
Hyattsville (C. B.),	8 55	5 07	.....	.....
s Chesapeake Jct...	9 10	5 23	.....	.....
s District Line.....	9 25	5 40	10 00	5 40
f Brooks.....	9 30	5 44	10 03	5 43
f Behrend.....	9 32	5 46	10 05	5 45
f Berry.....	9 34	5 47	10 07	5 47
f Ritchie.....	9 39	5 50	10 10	5 50
f Marr.....	9 47	5 57	10 17	5 57
f Brown.....	9 50	6 00	10 20	6 00
f Hills.....	9 52	6 02	10 22	6 02
f Clagett.....	9 55	6 04	10 24	6 04
s Upper Marlboro..	10 07	6 10	10 30	6 10
f Penna. Junction..	10 12	6 14	10 34	6 14
f Mt. Calvert.....	10 18	6 19	10 39	6 19
f Pindell.....	10 26	6 24	10 44	6 24
f Lyons Creek.....	10 31	6 27	10 47	6 27
f Chaney.....	10 36	6 32	10 52	6 32
f Wilson.....	10 41	6 35	10 55	6 35
f Owings.....	10 47	6 40	11 00	6 40
f Mt. Harmony.....	10 52	6 44	11 04	6 44
f Pushaw.....	10 57	6 48	11 08	6 48
Chesa. Beach..Ar.	11 05	6 55	11 15	6 55
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

s Regular stop.

f Stop on signal or notice to conductor.

WESTBOUND—FROM THE BEACH

	Week Days		Sundays	
	102	104	10	12
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Chesa. Beach..Lv.	6 40	2 20	7 00	4 00
f Pushaw.....	6 47	2 27	7 07	4 07
f Mt. Harmony.....	6 51	2 32	7 11	4 11
f Owings.....	6 55	2 37	7 15	4 15
f Wilson.....	7 00	2 43	7 20	4 20
f Chaney.....	7 02	2 47	7 22	4 22
f Lyons Creek.....	7 07	2 53	7 27	4 27
f Pindell.....	7 11	2 58	7 31	4 31
f Mt. Calvert.....	7 16	3 04	7 36	4 36
f Penna. Junction..	7 20	3 10	7 40	4 40
s Upper Marlboro..	7 25	3 15	7 45	4 45
f Clagett.....	7 30	3 21	7 50	4 50
f Hills.....	7 33	3 25	7 53	4 53
f Brown.....	7 35	3 28	7 55	4 55
f Marr.....	7 38	3 31	7 58	4 58
f Ritchie.....	7 44	3 39	8 04	5 04
f Berry.....	7 47	3 43	8 07	5 07
f Behrend.....	7 49	3 45	8 08	5 10
f Brooks.....	7 52	3 48	8 10	5 12
s District Line.....	7 55	3 55	8 15	5 15
s Chesapeake Jct. Ar	8 02	4 02	.....	.....
Hyattsv'e (B&O) Lv.	8 43	4 55	.....	.....
Baltimore (B&O) Ar.	10 10	5 45	.....	.....
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

This Time Table shows the time at which trains may be expected to arrive at and depart from the station named, but their arrival or departure at the time stated is not guaranteed, nor does the Company hold itself responsible for any delay or any consequences arising therefrom.

PAUL Y. WATERS, Gen. Mgr.

SHAW BROS., PRINT.



716 14TH STREET.

CHESAPEAKE

...BEACH...

RAILWAY.



Schedule

—OF—

Local Passenger Trains.

CORRECTED TO SEPTEMBER 25, 1904.

Subject to change without notice.

PAUL Y. WATERS,

General Manager.

Chesapeake Beach Railway

SCHEDULE OF LOCAL PASSENGER TRAINS

Effective Sunday, September 25, 1904.

Subject to change without notice.

Showing connection with B. & O. R. R. at Hyattsville, Md.

EAST BOUND—TO THE BEACH.

	WEEK DAYS.		SUNDAYS.	
	101	103	11	13
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Chesapeake Junct. Lv.	9 10	5 23	.....	.....
DISTRICT LINE.....	9 25	5 40	10 00	5 40
Seat Pleasant.....	9 28	5 42	10 02	5 42
Berry.....	9 34	5 47	10 07	5 47
Ritchie.....	9 39	5 50	10 10	5 50
Marr.....	9 47	6 57	10 17	5 57
Brown.....	9 50	6 00	10 20	6 00
Hills.....	9 52	6 02	10 22	6 02
Clagett.....	9 55	6 04	10 24	6 04
Upper Marlboro.....	10 07	6 10	10 30	6 10
Penna. Junction.....	10 12	6 14	10 34	6 14
Mt. Calvert.....	10 18	6 19	10 39	6 19
Pindell.....	10 26	6 24	10 44	6 24
Lyons Creek.....	10 31	6 27	10 47	6 27
Chaney.....	10 36	6 32	10 52	6 32
Wilson.....	10 41	6 35	10 55	6 35
Owings.....	10 47	6 40	11 00	6 40
Mt. Harmony.....	10 52	6 44	11 04	6 44
Pushaw.....	10 57	6 48	11 08	6 48
CHESAPEAKE BEACH.....Ar.	11 05	6 55	11 15	6 55
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

WESTBOUND—FROM THE BEACH.

	WEEK DAYS.		SUNDAYS.	
	102	104	10	12
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
CHESAPEAKE BEACH.....Lv	6 40	2 20	7 05	4 00
Pushaw.....	6 47	2 27	7 12	4 07
Mt. Harmony.....	6 51	2 32	7 16	4 11
Owings.....	6 55	2 37	7 20	4 15
Wilson.....	7 00	2 43	7 25	4 20
Chaney.....	7 02	2 47	7 27	4 22
Lyons Creek.....	7 07	2 53	7 32	4 27
Pindell.....	7 11	2 58	7 36	4 31
Mt. Calvert.....	7 16	3 04	7 41	4 36
Penna. Junction.....	7 20	3 10	7 45	4 40
Upper Marlboro.....	7 25	3 15	7 50	4 45
Clagett.....	7 30	3 21	7 55	4 50
Hills.....	7 33	3 25	7 58	4 53
Brown.....	7 35	3 28	8 00	4 55
Marr.....	7 38	3 31	8 03	4 58
Ritchie.....	7 44	3 39	8 09	5 04
Berry.....	7 47	3 43	8 12	5 07
Seat Pleasant.....	7 53	3 52	8 18	5 13
DISTRICT LINE.....	7 55	3 55	8 20	5 15
Chesapeake Junct. Ar.	8 02	4 02	.....	.....
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

Columbia Electric Car leaving 15th St. and N. Y. Ave. N. W., at 8.45 a. m. on week days, runs direct to District Line Station to connect with C. B. Ry. Train No. 101.

This Time Table shows the time at which trains may be expected to arrive at and depart from the station named, but their arrival or departure at the time stated is not guaranteed, nor does the Company hold itself responsible for any delay or any consequences arising therefrom.

PAUL Y. WATERS, Gen'l Manager.



C-Collecty - ~~W. C. C. C. C.~~

Form 303

3 M. 2-05

~~Patuxent R.~~

MARYLAND, DELAWARE & VIRGINIA RAILWAY CO.

OFFICE AGENT PIERS 2-8-9 LIGHT STREET.

D. W. DOWNEY,
AGENT.

Baltimore, May 10 1905

Dr. J. H. True

Ans May 11/05

Washington D.C.

Dear Sir-

I am in receipt of your letter 9th relative Patuxent River. Advise you can occupy State Room on Steamer Friday Night, and can get Meals on board Steamer Sunday or on round trip if desired. If you will notify me in advance I will gladly reserve you a nice room and make arrangements for your trip.

Yours truly
D. W. Downey
Agent

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM.

R.R. Balt. & return	2.00
Str. round trip	2.50
9 meals @ 50 ^{cts}	4.50

Inc.

9.00
1.00

10.00

MARYLAND, DELAWARE & VIRGINIA RAILWAY CO.

OFFICE AGENT PIERS 2-8-9 LIGHT STREET.

E. W. DOWNEY,
AGENT.

Baltimore, May 8 1905

Dr. J. W. True
Dr. L. L.

Replying to yours of
6th Inst will say that Stmr.
St Marys leaves Pier # 8 Baltimore
every Wednesday and Saturday at
6³⁰ A.M. for Fair Haven Plum Pt
Governors Run and points on
Patuxent river as far as Benedict
arriving at Fair Haven about 10.30 A.M.
Plum Pt 11³⁰ A.M. Gov Run 1 P.M. and
Benedict about 11 P.M.

Returning Stmr. leaves Benedict
every Monday and Thursday at 5³⁰ A.M.
Gov. Run 12.20 Plum Pt 1 P.M.
Fair Haven 2³⁰ arriving in Balto
about 6³⁰ P.M.

MARYLAND, DELAWARE & VIRGINIA RAILWAY CO.

OFFICE AGENT PIERS 2-8-9 LIGHT STREET.

E. W. DOWNEY,
AGENT.

Baltimore, 190

(7)

Stm Lancaster leaves Pier # 2
Baltimore every Sunday at
8⁰⁰ P.M. for Benedict direct
arriving at Benedict in time to
transfer passengers to Stm Steamer
That she might land them at their
desired destination while on her
way to Baltimore Monday.

The Fare is \$1.50 Straight, \$2.50
for round trip = good for 60 days =
Meals .50¢ each, State rooms (2 berths)
50-1.00 or 1.50 according to size. —

There is no reduction for party
of four.

Yours truly

E. W. Downey Agt
E

C.
"Lower down on the York river the Miocene is met with once more six miles above Yorktown and again at the famous locality, Bellefield, where it is packed with fossils remains of the most varied character, many of them in ~~the~~ a most perfect state of preservation - Yorktown affords another fine exposure of Miocene fossils, although they are not as abundant as at Bellefield.

"On the James river the Miocene extends from Richmond some distance down the stream but finally disappears beneath its surface as the banks become occupied by younger material. The only other exposures in this river of importance are found at Kings Mill in the vicinity of Williamsburg - At this place, the river has cut into a high bank exposing a cliff crowded with finely preserved Miocene fossils -" (p. 1xviii)

C/

Maryland

Miocene. Geographical

Charles County near the Patuxent R.

Squalodon protorvus Calvert

Prisodel. gabbi " *

" ruschenbergi "

" lacertus "

Isacanthus conradi "

" stenus "

" spinosus "

" atopus "

" coelospindylus "

Zarachis flagellator "

Cetophis heteroclitus "

Rhabdosteus latirostris "

Delphinodon meuto "

" leidyi "

Oryclonchus crocodilinus "

Cetotherium cephalum "

Diphonocetus priscus "

(See Drum Pt)

Mouth of Patuxent River

Priscodelphinus lacertosus St. Mary

" uræus "

Siphonocetus expansus " ?

$\frac{3}{4}$ Mile North of Governor's Run Calvert Cliffs

Priscodelphinus crassangulum Calvert

$\frac{1}{4}$ Mile South of Chesapeake Beach

Priscodelphinus gradaenus Calvert

Calvert Cliffs

Lophocetus calvertensis Calvert (or Choptank)

Drum Point (Mouth of Patuxent)

Hypocetus mediatlanticus St. Mary

Near the Mouth of the Potomac R.

Metopocetus durinatus St. Mary

Geog. 3

Maryland, probably Maryland, or Md or Va.

Ephatotropis coronatus Ches. Group. Prob. Md

Ulias moratus " " Md or Va

Tretulias buccatus " " " "

Balaenoptera surripiana " " " "

Balaena affinis Owen " " Md

Cetacean (?) " " "

Cove Point *

Clotermia megalophyllum St. Mary

Normini, Va.

Siphonocetus expansus St. Mary

Chesapeake Bay, near Pt. - no - Pt.

Siphonocetus clarkianus St. Mary

* Little Cove Pt. is at South end of

Calvert Co.

MarylandMuseumsSystematic

* Type-loc.

<u>Species</u>	<u>Formalia</u>	<u>Locality</u>
<i>Squalodon proturus</i>	Calvert	Chas. Co. near Pax. R. *
<i>Proscodel. gabbi</i>	"	" *
" <i>ruschenbergi</i>	"	" *
" <i>lacertus</i>	St. Mary Calvert	Mouth of Patuxent R. Chas. Co., near " *
" <i>crassangulum</i>	Calvert	3/4 M. N. of Governor's Run
" <i>uræus</i>	St. Mary	Mouth of Pax. R.
" <i>grandæus</i>	Calvert	1/4 M S. Ches. Beach
<i>Ixacanthus conradi</i>	"	Chas. Co. near Pax. R.
" <i>sternus</i>	"	" " *
" <i>spinorus</i>	"	" " *
" <i>atropus</i>	"	" " *
" <i>coelospondylus</i>	"	" " *
<i>Zarbaelus flagellator</i>	"	" " *
<i>Cetophus heteroclitus</i>	"	" " *
<i>Rhabdoslepis latirostris</i>	"	" " *
<i>Lophocetus calvertensis</i>	" (Choptank)	Calvert cliffs *
<i>Delphinodon mento</i>	"	Chas. Co. near Pax. R.
" <i>leidy</i>	"	" " "
<i>Hypocetus mediatlanticus</i>	St. Mary	Drum Pt.

Oryctocetus crocodilinus Calvert. Ches. Co. near Pax R.

Balaenidae

Metopocetus durinusus St. Mary. Near mouth Pot. R.

Cephalotopsis coronatus Chesapeake Group, Probably Md.

Ototherium megalophysum St. Mary Cove Pt.

" *cephalum* Calvert Ches. Co. near Pax R. *

Siphonocetus expansus St. Mary? { Mouth Pax. R.,
{ "Hominis" *

" *puscus* Calvert Ches. Co. near Pax R.

" *clarkianus* St. Mary { Ches. B. near P. R.
{ no-Pt.; dredged -

Melias moratus Ches. Group Md. or Va

Tretulias buccatus " " " " "

Balaenoplus sursiplana " " " " "

Balaena affinis Owen " " Md.

Glacium (?) " " "

C

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM.

Dear True

I have just coming
from the Smoky and while
there was told by a girl
who goes into the Homini
creek region on her vacation
that parties were said to
be mining fertilizers in
that vicinity, and finding
lots of big bones. This is
what you appetite.
ed4 9pm

Fossil Clacians

© Nomini Cliffs - Mt. Airy N.C.

Nov. 4, 1905.

Called up the Piedmont-Mt. Airy Guano Co.,
Baltimore, Md. by telephone - Was told that
they had been digging manure out at Mt. Airy
Farm down the river, near Nomini, but
were doing nothing now. Indeed, the gentleman
talking said he did not think anyone was
digging there now. He said I could not
land at Mt. Airy, but must go to Cur-
rioman - Thought the Randall Pine landed
there - Said he had stayed with a Mr.
Frank Baker who lives on the Mt. Airy
Farm, & thought I could too - Referred
me to a Mr. H. M. Wagner, wholesale grocer
in Washⁿ, who belonged to the Company -
I understood that Mr. Wagner had been down
to Mt. Airy recently - Also mentioned a
Mr. Bohannon of Washⁿ

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M. Fred. W. True

Cur. in charge U. S. National Museum

Washington D. C.

Etats Unis

1/viii/10

Cher monsieur
Je vous serai obligé de m'envoyer
un tirage à part de votre note
intitulée :

Remarks on the fossil Cetacean
Rhabdosteus latiradix

afin qu'elle puisse être analysée dans
la "Revue critique de Paléozoologie".

Avec mes compliments

M. Cossmann,
Directeur de la revue
critique

163 route de St Jean

Eggenstein les Bains

S. et Oise

Ant. Aug. 27. 10

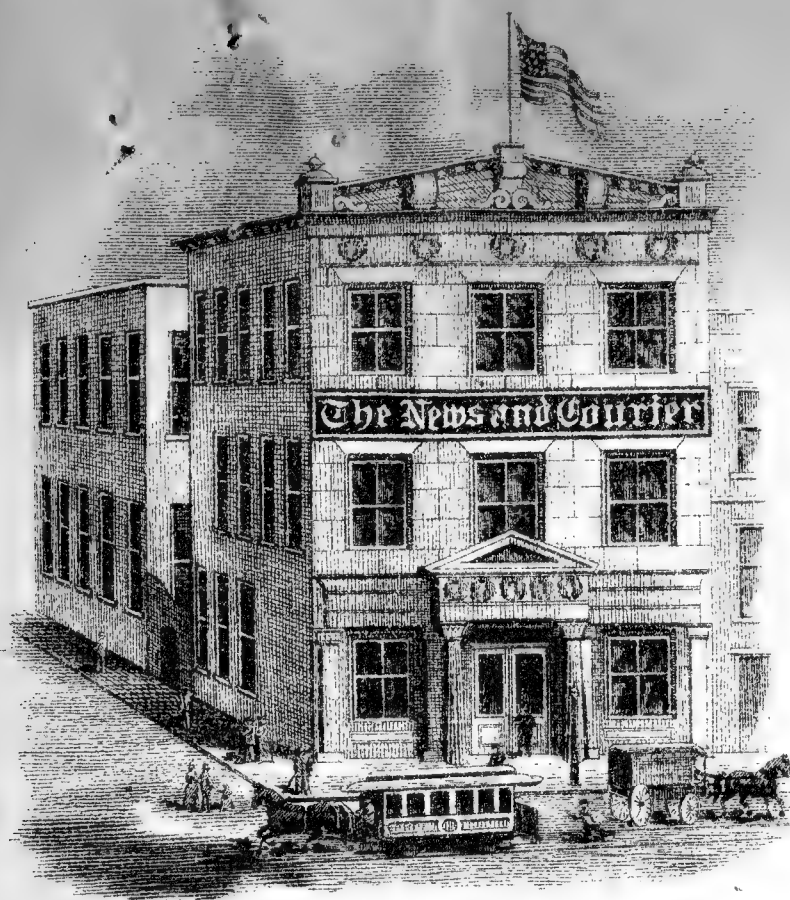
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THE LEADING NEWSPAPER
OF THE SOUTH.

The News and Courier.

No. 19 Broad St.

Charleston, S.C. Nov. 10. 1893. 189

Mr. Frederick W. True,
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Frederick:

I wrote to Mr. Roche as I promised in regard to the South Carolina display of Fossils at the World's Fair, and have just received the enclosed letter which will explain itself. The Exhibit of Fossils belongs to the State, and if the National Museum wishes to secure it, you will have to write to Governor Tillman at Columbia.

Please remember me to all your family, and believe me,

Yours sincerely,

J. C. Humphreys



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

World's Columbian Commission.

Administration Building,
EXPOSITION GROUNDS.

Chicago, Ill. U.S.A. Nov. 1, 1893

J. C. Hemphill, Esq.,

Charleston, S. C.

Dear Mr. Hemphill:

Your favor reached me in due time, and would have been replied to before but for the great pressure of business in closing up here. I am sorry sickness prevented me from seeing so little of you when you were here.

The fossils in the collection in the Mining Building, belonging to the State, have been ordered sent from here to the Augusta Exposition. I don't think that Mass' Ben would allow them to go to Washington; if it was in my power I would gladly comply with your request.

Hoping to see you soon, I remain,

Yours truly,

E L Roche

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

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Collectims

College of Charleston Museum

PAUL M. REA, CURATOR

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 7, 1906.

Dr. F.W. True,
U.S. National Museum,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Sir;

The collection of S. C. phosphate fossils in this Museum includes a number of ribs of the manatee and whale, fragments of the skull of the manatee, earbones of whales, an interesting vesical calculus, about a half dozen snouts of Xiphoid whales, fragments of Mastodon bones, etc. besides a considerable number of fine shark teeth of various species.

My delay in replying to your letter of Feb. 17th has been due to my endeavor to learn the fate of the Centennial exhibit about which you inquire. I have asked a number of people, including the gentleman who was at that time president of the Wando Mining Co. but no one has any memory of the fate of the collections after the Exhibition. They seem to think that the specimens were scattered.

If I can assist you in any way I shall be glad if you will command me.

Very truly yours,

P. M. Rea.

Sent Oct 1909 1/11

Cher Monsieur,

Je vous remercie très sincèrement de m'avoir

Bien voulu m'envoyer un exemplaire de
votre Mémoire : « The fossil Cetacean
Dorudon serratus Gibbs » ainsi

que l'analyse en soit faite dans

ma « Revue critique de Paléon-

Zoologie »

Le numéro contenant l'analyse
vous sera ensuite envoyé -

Avec mes remerciements
Assurés

M. Cossmann

Directeur de la Revue
critique

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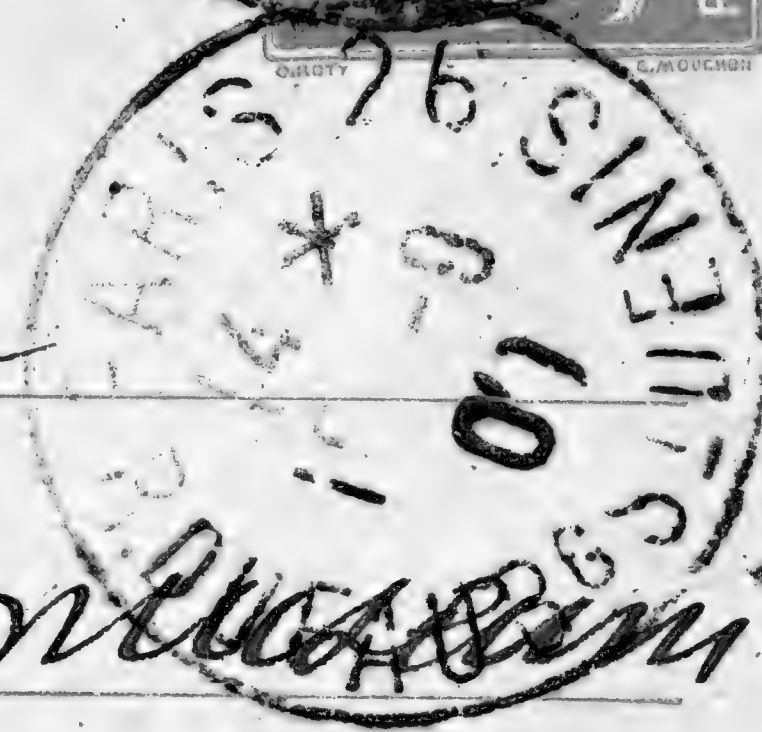
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M. *Fred. W. True*

Curator in U.S. Nat. Museum

Washington D.C.

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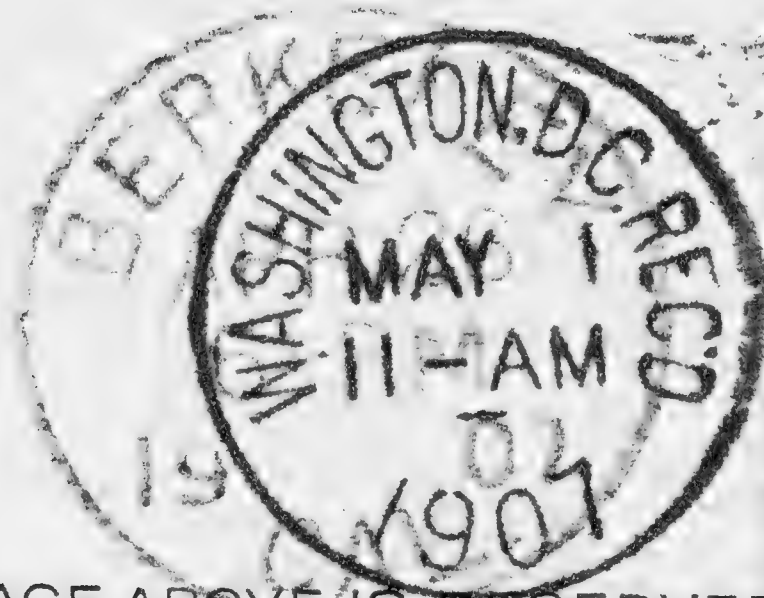
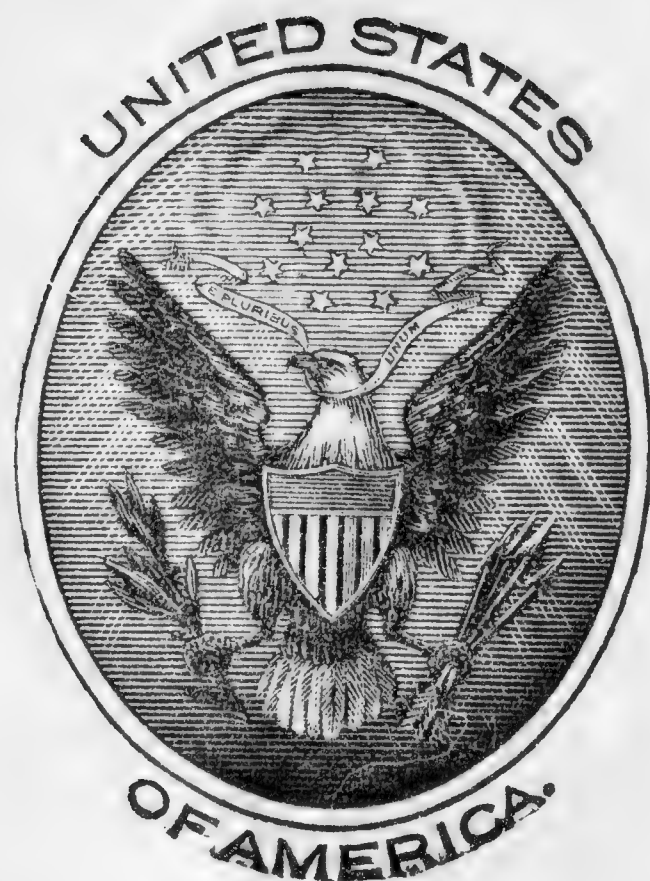
Permit me to express the thanks of the University for your
gift of your article entitled "Remarks on
the type of the fossil cetacean *agorophius*
pygmaeus (Müller)

Very respectfully yours,

JOSEPH C. ROWELL,

Librarian.

a. R.



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POSTAL CARD.

THE SPACE BELOW IS FOR THE ADDRESS ONLY.



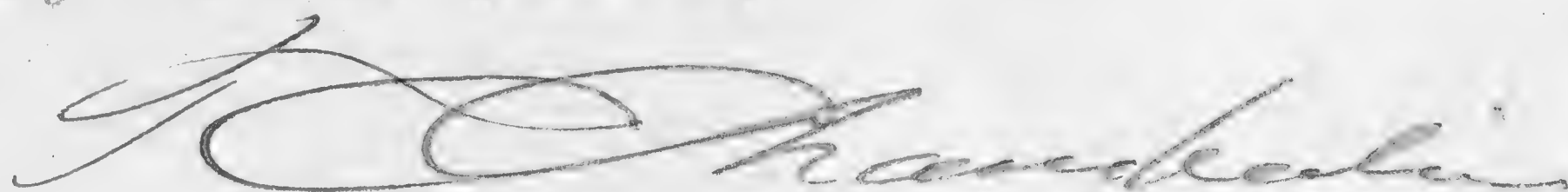
Mr. Frederick W. True,
Smithsonian Institution,
Washington,
D.C.

University of Chicago, Chicago,
August 31, 1909.

My dear Mr. True:

I desire to express my appreciation of your kindness in sending me a copy of your paper on "A New Genus of Fossil Cetaceans from Santa Cruz Territory, Patagonia; and Description of a Mandible and vertebrae of *Proqualodon*."

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "R. S. Handley".

Mr. F. W. True,
Head curator of Biology,
U. S. National Museum,
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Wm. Palmer,

U. S. National Museum,

Dear Sir:-

I am authorized by the Administrative Assistant to request you to proceed to Chesapeake Beach and Plum Point, Maryland, on or about Oct. 7, 1908, for the purpose of continuing the work of collecting fossil cetaceans for the National Museum. It is understood that this work of collecting fossil cetaceans will occupy about one week, after which you will return to Washington and resume your regular duties. You will be reimbursed for your traveling and incidental expenses not to exceed \$15.00 on presentation of an itemized account, accompanied by the usual subvouchers.

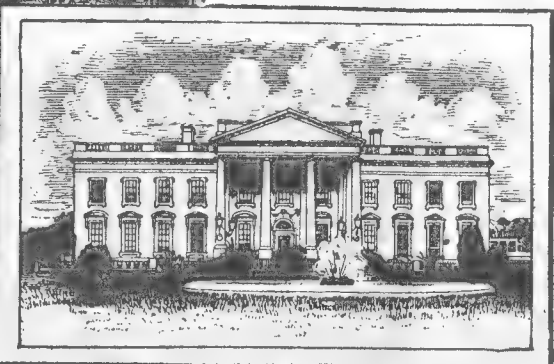
Yours respectfully,

Head Curator of Biology.

Coll



THIS RANGE
INSTALLED BY US IN THE WHITE HOUSE



W. S. JENKS
FURNACES
RANGES AND LATROBES
STOVE REPAIRS.

Gas and Gasoline Stoves.

717 SEVENTH STREET N.W.

Embroidered

WASHINGTON, D.C.

March 13 1908

Dr. F. W. True.

Dear Sir.

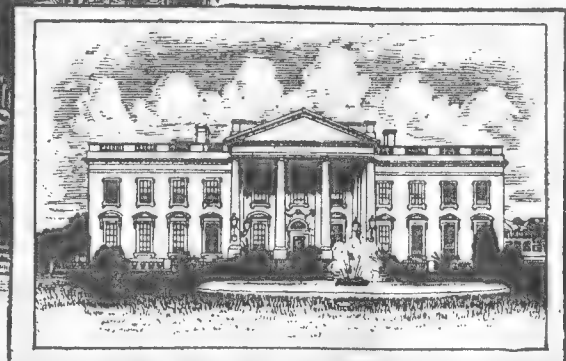
Yesterday I visited the phosphate mines. The company has purchased about eight hundred acres, and have excavated nearly 12 acres. The mining is done by hydraulic power. This is done some or placer mining is to the water being forced by a powerful pump. Through an inch and half nozzle with a pressure of 175 lbs to the square inch. No one could get near where the water is tearing and forcing out great boulders of phosphate. All this ^{loose material} is driven by suction through a ten inch pipe one thousand feet to where it is cleaned and dried. The ¹² eight acres excavated are 12 to 15 feet



W. S. JENKS
FURNACES
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717 SEVENTH STREET N.W.



THIS RANGE
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WASHINGTON, D.C.

190

Deep. The first eight feet is sand. What is dug
out by a steam shovel, ^{and} placed on cars and
carried away. Below this sand comes the phosphate
rock. I was very fortunate in meeting the drift.
He was very kind and when he learned my object,
took special pains to help me secure specimens -
and presenting some fine fossils that he
had collected for himself. And gave me
privilege to enter this mine and dig in
the banks, whenever I so desired. I have some
vertebrae, one measures about 10 inches in
circumference. Ribs, leg bones, and other fossils.
They crumble, ^{some} unless handled with care. Do you
not think it would be better to pack them carefully
in my trunk, than to pack them in a box.
Kindly let me know. I have much to tell you,
regarding this mine. I am writing under difficulties
this. Mind and confusion. Have quite a fine collection for you
Respectfully W R Wood. Auburn, Maine

Dr. F. W. True

Rec. Sept. 12/08

Coll.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Aug 30 1908
5 P.M.

Mr James E Benedict
Act. Head Curator Biology,

Weather
was very bad for first two days
and large skull was damaged by easterly
storm. We have found another skull
and possibly two more besides but
have not had time to dig them out
We have had very good success thus
far and have not as yet been over
new territory. I believe we have
lost a skull owing to a land-slide
We have found several odd jaws and
parts that will all come in useful
We may have to stay longer than first
intended owing to the number and
quantity of things found

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Palmer has been all right so far. Owing to storm we had to take out large skull in three sections.

The first two nights the wind was so high and the rain so heavy we had to sleep on the floor of an old negro cabin the fleas and bed bugs were some-thing terrible. I did not write sooner as we were so busy from daylight till dark. Please excuse writing as circumstances are not favorable.

Respectfully

D B Mackie

Plum Point
Calvert Co.
Md.

Johns Hopkins University.

GEOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

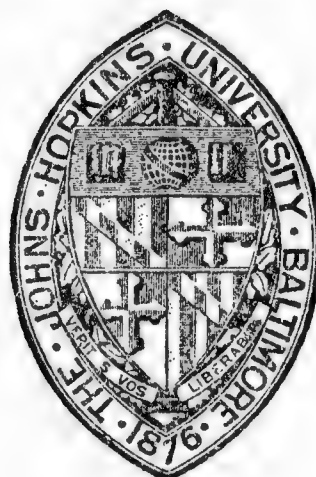
WM. BULLOCK CLARK,
DIRECTOR AND PROFESSOR OF GEOLOGY.

HARRY FIELDING REID,
PROFESSOR OF GEOLOGICAL PHYSICS.

EDWARD B. MATHEWS,
PROFESSOR OF MINERALOGY AND PETROGRAPHY.

CHARLES K. SWARTZ,
ASSOCIATE IN GEOLOGY AND PALEONTOLOGY.

EDWARD W. BERRY,
ASSISTANT IN PALEONTOLOGY.



Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

OFFICES OF
MARYLAND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

January 29, 1907

Ans'd Jan 30

Dr. F. W. True,

Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.,

Dear Sir:

I shall be very glad to place all of Professor Cope's types of fossil Cetaceans in our University collection at your disposal any time you care to come here. We have some other materials secured by later collectors that you may also be glad to see. It will give me much pleasure to put it all at your disposal.

Believe me,

Very truly yours,

Wm B. Clark

Popes Creek

Ar.

2 30.

4:00 PM

Lotham

Gay

Port Waco

La Plata

Waldorf

Brandenburg

Chillicothe

Marlboro

Mulliken

Bowie

Washburn

Ar.
5 00

6:22

Dr. F. W. True.
Edw. J. Brown, late of
Lemon City, Fla., + formerly
of Washington, is doing
volunteer work in Div. of
Birds — finishing the task
started by Mr. Wilson.

CWR

He began work May 28, 08

Mr. Harley Morse

Lake Land

Fla.

Polk Co.

~~The~~ Phosphate

works near Ory -

Get fossils

Le - Balto. Pier 8, light 9th.
Wed. & Fri. at 6.30 AM.
for Benedict & Fair Haven,
Plum Pt., Daris, Gov. Run,
Cove Pt., Millstone, Solomons
Is., Spencers, St. Leonard,
Solders, Sotterley, Jones,
Paukers, Forrest, Williams,
Dukes, Trout Hall, Hol-
land Pt. & Benedict.

Ret. - leave Benedict Thurs.
& Sat. at 5.30 AM. Sot-
terley 8 AM, Millstone 10.00
AM, Gov. Run 12.00 noon,
Plum Pt. 1.00 PM, Fair
Haven 2.00 PM. Balto.
7 PM.

Also leave Balto. Sunday

at 7.00 PM. for Millstone
Solomon, Spencer, St
Cervants, Sollerley, Forrest
Dukes, Hollan St. Bene-
dict, Litch & pts to
Lyons Cr.

Ret. - leave Lyons Cr. ^{for Balt.} Mon.
at 10.00 AM. ~~for~~ Lower
Marlboro 2.00 noon, Bene-
dict 2.00 PM, Sollerley
5.00 PM, Millstone 8.00
PM. call at all wharves
below Litch when signalled
(except Welham & Jones)
from wharves on the river for
passengers -

BOATS FOR HIRE.



Sailing parties for 

WAKEFIELD, STRATTSFORD CLIFFS,

BLACKSTON ISLAND,

COLTON'S ISLAND,

And Other Points.

....HARRY B. MILLER....

Inquire 

"Shermans Store," and Sail Boat "~~Ruth~~"

Starlight.

BOATS FOR HIRE.



Sailing parties for 

WAKEFIELD, STRATTSFORD CLIFFS,

BLACKSTON ISLAND,

COLTON'S ISLAND, And Other Points.

....HARRY B. MILLER....

Inquire 

"Shermans Store," and Sail Boat "~~Ruth~~"

Starlight

Coll.

Plum Point. Ind.
Sept. 1. 08

Dear Dr. Benedict

We have had rather bad weather. Got Mackie's skull out but it was very fragile and went into pieces with the tide working up on us. Got the two lower jaws out of the hole where I thought my skull might be but got the front part of it and a porpoise skull and some bones so that my bone hole yielded pretty well. I suppose the whale skull is in there but further back and it would be a big job to get it. We have a number of jaws and another skull and a lot of other

ones. Having but so much
time we cannot get to
Goveners run as it would
be too much for one day
trip and be a very long
walk back. The two skulls
we have are Inia like and
worth the whole trip.

We shall get back Friday
night and hope to be on
hand Saturday

Yours truly
Wm Palmer

P.S. Bars is a good canifer.
and is O.K. W.P.



1.

Delphinapterus vermontanus Thpson

In 1850, J. Thompson reported that there had been found in Charlotte township about 12 miles south of Burlington, the bones of
[Spec. 1.] a fossil porpoise, comprising a line of vertebrae plus 13, sternum, ribs, greater part of the head, 9 teeth, ^{hyoid}, bones of one forearm, several chevrons - He compared the bones with the figures of Delphinus leucas, the Beluga, in Cuvier's Os. foss., and concluded they belonged to the same genus ~~but to a separate~~ and "to Lacépède's subgenus Delphinapterus, but a separate species, which he named Delphinus Vermontanus - Prof. Agassiz also thought they were allied to D. leucas.

In 1853, Thompson in App. to Hist. of
[Spec. 1.] Vt., p. 15, redescribed the bones under the name "Beluga vermontana - Thompson" -

He here employs the name Beluga leucas ~~in~~ ^{not} in referring to Cuvier's Os. foss., instead of Delphinus leucas

He adds that he has had an opportunity to compare 3 heads of B. leucas in the Hunterian Mus., London, and an entire skeleton in Agassiz's coll. at Cambridge, Mass. He repeats the figures originally published in 1850.

In 1861, in a Report on the Geology of VT.,
 — vol. 1, C. H. Hitchcock copied Thompson's de-
 Spec. 1, scription, and added that the skeleton was
 — then in the State House at Montpelier, with
 Thompson's coll. "The separate bones have been
 wired together, and many of the missing bones
~~parts~~ have been supplied by models in
 wood. The work of restoration and fitting the
 bones together in, as far as possible, their natural
 position, was performed by Edward Hitchcock jr
 who exhibited the skeleton to the A.A.S. at
 its Springfield Meeting. — He quotes Hitchcock's
 remarks, which include a detailed statement
 — of the condition of the bones, etc. From this
 Spec. 1, it appears that the skull was badly broken,
 — that 9 teeth were found and were worn showing
 the animal to be adult; there were 41 vertebrae
 found, nearly all the chevrons, 5 ribs per-
 fect + fragments of others, perfect sternum,
 15 inches "in its largest diameter"; larger part
 of the left fin as far as the carpus — Ani-
 mal was about 14 ft. long. Hitchcock is
 is quoted further to the effect that "it is,
 without doubt, of the genus Beluga" —

In the 2^d vol. of the same report
 Spec. 1, A. D. Hager on p. 938, figures the skeleton

in a rather poor woodcut - He says that he fitted up an artificial head ("embraces the bones that had been preserved") for the skeleton while serving in the capacity of curator of the State Cabinet, in order to make it more attractive to visitors -

In 1863 in Logan's Rept of the Geol. Surv. of Canada, p. 919, it is stated in the thick clay in the backyard of Messrs. Peel & Co. ^[Montreal], there were found "several of the caudal vertebrae of a cetacean, Beluga Vermontana"

In 1883, J. W. Dawson in Ann. J. Sci. p. 201, stated that he had found detached bones of Beluga in the Postpliocene clays of Riviere du Loup, and that considerable portions of a skeleton on the south side of Baie des Chaleurs, in excavating for the Intercolonial RR. & described, Gilpin. He says also that bones were found in the brickclays near Montreal, apparently referring to the statement of Logan, just cited; also that "a specimen" was found in sand near Cornwall, Ontario - He says the last was compared with recent bones in M. C. Gill Coll. Mus. by E. Billings and concluded

that it belonged to the modern species, and
 add: " & I believe extended this conclusion
 Spec. 1. to Dr Thompson's specimen², the distinctive
 characters of which, as stated by that natural-
 ist, seem not to exceed the individual
 differences in modern specimens" -

In Can. Rec. of Sci., 6, 1896, Sir
 Spec. 6. Wm Dawson, in an article on a specimen
 of Beluga Catodon from the Leda Clay, Mon-
 treal, (p. 351), goes over the history of
 Thompson's & other specimens - He says that
 recent bones in McGill Coll. Mus. enabled
 Bellings to refer B. vermontana to the recent
 species B. Catodon L. He says the best
 fossil specimens, found in Canada, are
 Spec. 2. "one discovered in Peel's Brickyard, Montreal,
 Spec. 6. one found near Cornwall, and another
 Spec. 7. discovered at Bathurst, N.B., and described
 by Gilpin and Honeyman^{same as 4}. The two former
 specimens, of which the first is nearly per-
 fect, are now in the museum of the
 Geological Survey in Ottawa, and were
 noted by the late Mr Bellings in the
 Proceedings of this Society" -

Spec. 6. Sir Wm then goes on to describe
 a specimen found in the brick clay of

5
Messrs. Smith's brickyard near Papineau Road
(Maurice?) - He says the skeleton is nearly
complete. The locality is about 100 ft above
the St. Lawrence R., and the specimen occurs
at a depth of 22 ft in the clay, with Reda
Telluria & foraminifera -

1863
1870

Thompson ✓ (2) Amer. Jour. Sci. ^{fig 1-13} 9, 1850, 256

" (2) Hist. of Vt. 1853 App. 15, figs 1-13
Hitchcock et al. Rept on Geol. Vt., 1861 & 2, 938

? (2) Geol. of Canada 1863, 919

— (2) Can. Nat. & Q. J. Sci. Dec. 1870, 11

(Dawson) ✓ (2) Can. Rec. Sci. 6, (1894-1896) 357

— ✓ (2) Amer. Jour. Sci. (3) 25, 1883, 200

Gilpin (2) Trans. Nova Scotia Inst. Nat. Hist., 2, 1874

Dear Sir:-

Reply to your letter of Oct 15
1906, I would say that Delphinopterus
is now considered a distinct genus, and
in accord with Monodon^(Narwhal) represents a
separate subfamily of the Delphinidae.
Linnaeus put all the porpoises he knew
about ~~under~~ under his genus Delphinus, ex-
cept ~~Monodon~~ the Narwhal. He has
only three species of Delphinus, viz, - phocaena
delfinis and orca - The first is now
in in the genus Phocaena, the second
is the type species of Delphinus, and the
third is the type species of Orcinus -
They now stand as

Phocaena phocaena (L.)

Delphinus delfinis L.

Orcinus orca (L.)

At the time Thompson wrote, all
dolphins about which there was
any doubt were conveniently referred
to the genus Delphinus, just as
all kinds of deer were relegated
to the genus Cervus - If you will
look in Bull 36. I hope you

will find a classification of Delphinae
which is ~~to all intents & purposes~~ sub-
stantially the one accepted at present,
except that a few changes of name
have been made for reasons of priority.

As regards Delphinus vermontensis
Thompson, it is true that originally
described the species under that name
but in the Natural Hist. of VA, 1853,
Appendix, p. 15, he ~~used~~ substituted
the name Beluga vermontensis Thompson.
Beluga Rafinesque (1815) is prece-
dently Delphinapterus Lacépède (1804).
Hence the species, which ~~the~~ certainly
belongs to the latter genus, stands
as Del — vermontensis (Thompson) —

I feel considerable hesitancy in
pronouncing on the validity of Thompson's
species, as I have never seen the type
specimen. ~~of~~ Thompson's description and
figures are far from satisfactory, though
excellent for the time in which they were
~~written~~ published — If his characters
are taken literally, the inference would

to that the species is quite distinct from *D. leucas*. For example, the vertebral formula of *D. vermontana* as given by Thompson is C. 7, D. 13, L. 12, Ca 20 = 52. The normal formula of *D. leucas* is C. 7, D. 11, L. 9, Ca 23 = 50. Although all species of dolphins vary much in ~~their~~ their formulae, there is ~~no~~ such amount of variation as is shown in the two formulae cited - If ~~it were correct~~ ^{the difference noted actually existed}, there would be a strong probability that *D. vermontana* was distinct - As a matter of fact, however, Thompson did not have all the vertebrae and he may or may not have been mistaken in calculating the number lost.

I should want to see the specimen before forming an opinion on that point -

J. W. Dawson in Amer J Sci, 1883, p 201, states that the Cornwall, Ontario, ~~specimen~~ fossil specimen was compared with recent bones of *D. leucas* in McGill Coll. Mus., by E. Billings, and that the latter concluded that it belonged to the modern species of Dawson and "I

~~When (Billys) extended this conclusion to D. Thompson's specimen, the distinctive characters which, as stated, that individual, seem not to exceed the individual differences in modern specimens.~~

Although Thompson's species and D. leucas appear to present differences, the fact that Billys compared the ~~Ostia~~ Cornwall fossil with the recent D. leucas and concluded that they were the same species, and ~~also~~ that Thompson's ~~specimens~~ ^{also} was the same species, ~~leaves~~ makes it very probable, I think, that the ~~differences~~ apparent differences in Thompson's description are not real.

I should be very glad to examine the Pakenham specimen, and if there as we have a very good collection of D. leucas could probably come to some conclusion about it. - Sir. Wm. Dawson states in 1896 that the Peel's Brackley specimen as the Cornwall specimen are in the your museum, and that the former is nearly perfect. If there is a skull with either of these

5

~~it might~~ I should like to meet twice
that also.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA,

A. P. LOW, DEPUTY HEAD AND DIRECTOR.

Ottawa.

Oct. 15, 1906.

To Dr. F. W. True.

Dear Sir,

In the Am. Journ. Sc. & Arts for March, 1850,
— the late Prof. Zadock Thompson records the disco-
spec. 1. very of a large part of the skeleton of a small
whale, which he called provisionally Delphinus
Vermontanus, in post tertiary clays about twelve
miles south of Burlington, Vt., in Aug. 1849.
But Prof. Thompson distinctly says that he regards
Delphinapterus, Lacépède, as only a subgenus of
Delphinus.

On page 919 of the Geology of Canada (1863)
it is said that "several of the caudal vertebrae
2. of a cetacean, Beluga Vermontana" were found
in the Leda clay (Pleistocene) "at the brick yard
of Messrs. Peel & ~~Compte~~ Comte, at or near the
Mile-end quarries, Montreal. These vertebrae
are still in our Museum, & were doubtless iden-
tified with B. Vermontana by the late E. Billings.
Journal of Science

In vol. V of the "Canadian Naturalist & Quarterly"
for December, 1870, E. Billings records the discovery

Delphinapterus

(1.)

(2)

of a comparatively perfect skeleton of a whale,
— which he also calls Beluga Vermontana, in a
Spec. 5 clay pit near Cornwall, Ont. This specimen
is also in our Museum.

About a month ago, we heard of the discovery of a fourth skeleton, of ~~what~~ what proved to be a small whale, at a place called Pakenham, some 44 miles from here, in Ontario. It was found in Pleistocene clay, while digging a well, & only a portion of it, consisting of the skull, ^{five} ~~three~~ of the cervical, & three of the dorsal vertebra, with several of the anterior epiphyses, was dug out. These remains, which are at present in my possession, are evidently those of a very young individual. That they are specifically the same as the Cornwall & Montreal specimens which Billings referred to Beluga Vermontana, & with the Burlington specimen that Thompson described as Delphinus Vermontanus, seems to me almost certain.

But, are the D. Vermontanus of Thompson, & the B. Vermontana of Billings, really distinct from the common living Delphinapterus leucas?
Have you ever formed any opinion on this point?

(3.)

If you have, would you have any objection to telling me what it is?

Referring to the Cornwall skeleton, E. Billings writes as follows: "Judging from the figures & description published in Silliman's Journal by the late Professor Thompson, there can be little doubt that ours is the same species as the one described by him under the name Beluga Vermontana". But, it seems to me that Thompson never called it Beluga Vermontana.

It would be possible to send you the skull & bones from Wakenham, if you would like to see them.

Very truly yours,

J. F. Whiteaves.

(Assistant Director.)

Heo choh chu

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

77TH STREET AND CENTRAL PARK WEST

NEW YORK

February 10, 1909.

Ans. G. B. C.

My dear Dr. True:

We are in receipt of your favor of February 6th, and in reply would say that we shall be glad to have you describe our specimen of the fossil porpoise from Patagonia and to publish your article in our Museum Journal. If this is agreeable to you, we will have the specimen packed and shipped to you for study.

Very truly yours,

W. E. Rump

Director.

Dr. F. W. True,

Smithsonian Institution,

United States National Museum,

Washington, D. C.

Rochester

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

77TH STREET AND CENTRAL PARK WEST

NEW YORK

Feb. 10 1909

and Feb 11.

DEPARTMENT OF
VERTEBRATE PALEONTOLOGY

PROF. HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN, CURATOR

DR. W. D. MATTHEW, ASSOCIATE CURATOR

Dr. F. W. True
National Museum
Washington D. C.

My dear Sir

In reply to your letter of 6th inst. to Dr. Bumpus, in regard to a skull of ?Argyrosetus in this museum, Professor Osborn desires me to inquire whether it would be agreeable to you to publish a short description with figures of this specimen in our Bulletin, if it is of sufficient importance to deserve a special notice, and to include it in your studies upon American fossil cetacea. If so we will forward the specimen to you at once, and if you will send us when you are ready a memorandum of the approximate length of the description and figures desired, we can make out requisition for its publication as is our usual form.

I may say further that we would be very

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

77TH STREET AND CENTRAL PARK WEST

NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF

VERTEBRATE PALEONTOLOGY

PROF. HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN, CURATOR

DR. W. D. MATTHEW, ASSOCIATE CURATOR

pleased to forward to you for study any type specimens of fossil cetacea in our collection, but that so far we have not been able to find and identify more than two or three - Miocetus siphunculatus, Zarhachis velox, and some Priscodelphinus vertebrae possibly a type. There is a small collection of cetacea etc. from Virginia, Miocene I suppose, but no more particular labels to any of them. I have not yet been able to get around to running down this material. We have too a considerable part of the skeleton of Zenobodon in the Warren collection, but it has never been unpacked, and I do not suppose you would have any especial occasion to see it.

Sincerely yours

W. D. Matthew

Dorndon

MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOÖLOGY,

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

23 June 1908

Dear Mr. Tme,

I have sent by
Adams Express prepaid proofs of
the three plates for your Bulletin
Dorndon & shall be glad to
have them again as soon as possible

Yours truly
Samuel Newham.

Delphinus (1.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA,

A. P. LOW, DEPUTY HEAD AND DIRECTOR.

Ottawa,

Feb. 2nd, 1907.

Ans'd Feb. 5/07

To Dr. F. W. True.

Dear Sir,

Many thanks for your letter of the 21st of October last, & for the information about the Beluga Vermontana, & its relations to D. leucas.

I have to apologize for not answering your letter sooner, but, almost immediately after writing to you, an attack of bronchitis intervened, which has confined me to the house until long after the new year. And, as I write, I feel quite worn out, or rather tired, both mentally & physically, from so much coughing.

The reason why I failed to find the place where Thompson changed the name Delphinus Vermontanus to Beluga Vermontana, is the very obvious one that we have not a copy

of his 1853 "Appendix" to the History of Vermont. At the time that I wrote, I did not remember that it was issued apart from the earlier volume on the Natural History of that State.

In regard to the Pakenham skeleton, a small portion ^{of the skeleton} (consisting of the skull, with most of the cervical, & three of the dorsal vertebrae) has been dug out, & the rest is said to be still in the ground. I offered the owner \$10⁰⁰ for the portion that had actually been dug up (which is still in my possession) & \$15⁰⁰ more for the part that is still in the ground, if he would dig it out & forward it. If he had accepted this offer, I had hoped to have sent you the skull, &c., that is now lying on my table. But, unfortunately, he declines to sell either portion, at the price offered, & wants the part that I have, to be sent back at once.

In the mean time, I have prepared a short note

(3)

on the discovery of this Pakenham skeleton, for
publication in the February No. of the "Ottawa Naturalist."

It seems to me clear that all the remains of Del-
phinapterus that have been found so far, in the
Pleistocene of Vermont; the Jacquet River, N.B.;
Rivière du Loup (en bas) & Montreal, P.Q.; & Cornwall
& Pakenham, Ont.; are referable to one species.

Billings, writing of the Cornwall specimen, refers
it pretty confidently to Beluga Vermontana, but
does not offer any opinion as to its identity (or
otherwise) with the living species that we now
call Delphinapterus leucas.

But, in his list of the vertebrate fossils of
the Pleistocene of Eastern Canada (The Canadian
Ice Age, 1893, p. 268) Sir J. W. Dawson distinctly
says "there seems no good reason to believe that
the Beluga Vermontana of Thompson, from the
Pleistocene of Vermont, is distinct from this species"
i.e. Delphinapterus leucas, Pallas; which he quotes
as a synonym of Beluga catodon.

Very truly yours,
J. F. Whiteaves.



STATE OF VERMONT

OFFICE OF STATE GEOLOGIST

Delphinapterus

BURLINGTON, VT. May 26th, 1908.

Dr. F. V. True,

My Dear Sir,

I am under much obligation to you for so promptly examining the photos of the bones of the Halifax whale. I shall feel much less uncertain in what I publish because of your most highly valued opinion. As to the periotic of the Halifax specimen, Mr. Andrews wrote me just before he left "As soon as I looked at the periotic of this specimen (Halifax) it seemed to me that it resembled very closely the corresponding bone of Monodon. A comparison shows that in point of size and general shape it agrees very much better with M. monoceros than with D. leucas, in fact the whole shape of the bone is decidedly unlike Delphinapterus. In order to verify my opinion I showed the specimen to Dr. W. D. Matthews and he agreed with me that, while there are some points of difference between the periotic of this specimen and Monodon, yet it is certainly closer to that genus than to Delphinapterus." Now the first query that arises is whether the Halifax specimen is the M. monoceros or something else. As I compared

then in New York I could not see what seemed to be a specific
difference, but my experience is limited as to what Mr.
Andrews had done than as we did not look them over together.
I hope that I am not keeping your letters, which you so kindly
let me take, too long. I will soon return them.
I send herewith a photo of the hyoid, all there is of it. Our
Vermont specimen, it is still alive.

Very truly yours

G. H. Perkins

My post-office address is _____

My telegraph address is _____

My express address is _____

(Keep the Chief Clerk informed of addresses by means of the special card.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Mar. 11th 8th 1908 *AKS*

D. F. W. True, Head Curator, U.S.N. Mus.,
Washington, D.C.

Dear True,

Basileosaurus / Zeuglodon
I have your note about Zeuglodon, etc. My information is to this effect, Alabama. Zeuglodon collected by Schuchert came from Upper Jacksonian beds at the very top of the ~~base~~ Eocene. It is not certain that it is not also common to the lower Oligocene.

Zeuglodon
South Carolina J. Luomey reports from the greensand layer of his Santee beds a cetacean he refers to Zeuglodon and says was described & figured by Gibbs. This horizon corresponds to the Jacksonian of Alabama and is certainly not older.

Agorophius
II He also notes from the Ashley beds at Greer's Landing (Mazzyck's plantation) a cetacean which he refers to Zeuglodon. This I judge to be different from either of the

foregoing. The Ashley beds are Miocene, at least the rock he describes is Miocene, though there is the possibility that part of the group he refers to the "Ashley" may be Oligocene. There has been no careful re-examination of these beds since Fuomeys time and his lists of fossils are muddled and his stratigraphical correlations unreliable, except in broad lines. He included in his "Eocene", the Oligocene and part of the Miocene. The lower Eocene of the Gulf States has not been recognized yet in S. Carolina, and Fuomey supposed that the Eocene he found, represented the whole column; whereas it only covers the Claibornian and Jacksonian or middle and upper Eocene -

Yours very truly
Wm. H. Dall

Worms	—	1 trip	12.00
Richmond	—	1 ..	20.00
Belleville	—	1 ..	16.00
(Kingsville near Williamsburg va from Richd)		1 ..	8.00

Amer. Mus.	1 ..	35.00
Phila Mus.	2 ..	72.00
Charlote SC	1 ..	42.00

Sydney's Co. Md.	1 ..	9.00
Huntingtown	" 1 ..	8.00
Hughesville	" 1 ..	12.40
Shiloh SC. N.Y.	1 ..	30.00

S M T W Th F Sat
 Sept. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. ~~31~~
 Oct. ~~31~~ 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.
 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13.
 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20.
 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27.
 28. 29. 30. 31.

2.00
 9.50
 5.00

	S.	M.	T.	W.	Th.	F.	Sat.
Sept. - (1)	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Oct. - (1)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(2)	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
(3)	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
(4)	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
(5)	29	30	31				
Nov.				1	2	3	4

10

(1) ~~6~~ trips to C.B., (RR. ticket @ 1.75) $1.75 \times 6 = 10.50$
 (or special exc. ticket @ 50¢ $1.25 \times 10 = 12.50$)

(2) 1 trip to Nomini, Va 16.00
 (3) 1 .. to Richmond, Va 20.00
 (3) 1 .. " Kingsville, ~~from~~ Richmond 8.00
 (4) 1 .. to Salem & Shiloh, N.J. 30.00

1 trip to N.Y. 35.00
 2 .. " Phila @ 36.00 72.00

~~1 .. " Charleston 42.00~~

4 trips to Charleston Spring 42.00

6 trips to C.B. 10.50

244.00

6.00

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM

MEMORANDUM

Sept 22, 1905

Dr. R. Rathbun

Assistant Secretary

Dear Mr. Rathbun: - ~~with the concurrence of Dr. McMill~~

Last Spring, you ~~was~~ were
kind enough to approve ^{which I had formulated} ~~my~~ plan, for col-
lecting some ~~fossil~~ specimens of fossil
Cetaceans from Maryland and elsewhere,
~~along the Atlantic~~ in the Eastern States,
and ~~made an~~ ^{to} set aside the sum of
\$50.00 for that purpose. On account of
the Pallas Expedition work and other matters,
I was unable to do as much as I had
hoped, ~~and~~ but visited Charles County, Md.,
Yorktown, Va., and ~~thence to the~~ Calvert
Co., Md. From the last-mentioned locality
I obtained a large number of valuable speci-
mens. I did not spend the ^{whole} amount
~~I am anxious~~
allotted me, but was, of course, obliged
to him in the unexpended part at the
close of the fiscal year.
I am anxious to go

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM

MEMORANDUM

on and this undertaking again during the
fall and winter, and would ask that another
allowance be made for the same purpose as be-
fore. What I plan to do ^{this fall} is to visit the Calvert
Cliffs, Md., several ~~times~~ times (the trip costs from
\$1.²⁵ to \$1.⁷⁵), the Nomini Cliffs, Va., once,
~~the~~ Richmond & Kingsville, Va., once, and Salem
& Shiloh, N. J., once. These are collecting trips.
~~After~~ After the weather becomes unfavorable
for outdoor work, I ~~should like to make~~ or
during the winter, I should like to make
two trips to Philadelphia to examine and
compare ^{the very important collection of} types in the Academy of Natural Sciences
(Cope's & Leidy's ^{are nearly all there} species) in one trip to New York,
& examine the Holmes coll. ^{another material} in the American
Museum. ~~I estimate that~~
I estimate that the expenses connected
with the above-mentioned work would be about
\$200.00, but this includes items for subsistence
in New York and Philadelphia, ^{some of} which ~~would~~ be ~~less~~
~~partly~~ eliminated, if I can arrange to stay
with friends. ^{the expenditures would be} I am
Dear Sir,
Yours very sincerely,
John W. Sauer

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM

S. P. LANGLEY
Secretary, Smithsonian Institution

RICHARD RATHBUN
Assistant Secretary, in charge of
U. S. National Museum

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 26, 1905.

Dr. F. W. True,
Head Curator, Department of Biology,
U. S. National Museum.

Dear Doctor True:

Acting upon your letter of the 22nd instant, I have issued instructions authorizing you to visit such points in Virginia, Maryland and New Jersey as you desire, for the purpose of collecting fossil cetaceans, and have set aside \$90.00. After the first of January, I shall be glad if you will bring this matter up again, so that you may be authorized to visit Philadelphia and New York for the purpose of examining and comparing the collection of types and other important material in the Academy of Natural Sciences and the American Museum of Natural History.

Very truly yours,



Assistant Secretary
in charge of National Museum.

Details

Balts Philo Annapolis

Jul 2 1907

D. R. Rathbun

Agent Smithsonian

Dear Sir:-

I have the honor to report that I finished ~~the det~~ work on June 29, 1907. I finished the work on the types specimens of fossil whales for which I was detailed under dates of Jan 26 and Mch. 22, 1907. I visited ~~In~~ this connection, I visited Baltimore six times, between Feb. 2 and May 11, and examined all the types which were discoverable in ^{the collection} ~~the~~ Johns Hopkins University, the Geological Survey of Maryland, and the Woman's College. Having learned that three types were contained in the exhibit of the Maryland Geological Survey in the Capitol at Annapolis, I visited that place on June 29 and examined them.

Earlier in June, I went to Philadelphia and ~~there~~ ^{and relatives specimens} spent a week in studying all the types which were to be found in the Academy of Natural Sciences.

Of the total number of 78 species of North American fossil cet-

thus far described

they were though not traceable at the time of my visit,

aceans, 3rd were ~~examined~~ found and ex-
 amined in the museum above mentioned,
 2 are preserved in the National Museum, 3
 are stated by D.C.R. Eastman to be in
 the Museum of Comparative Zoology ~~for~~ one
 of which ~~was~~ passed through ~~in~~ hand this year,
~~and~~ 2 are understood to be in the
 American Museum of Natural History, ~~the~~ and
~~all 44 types have~~ one is in the state house
 at Montpelier Vt. In all 45 types have
 been seen or located, leaving ~~4~~ 33 to be
~~yet~~ found. Some of these are probably
 in Philadelphia, ~~and~~ I left a list of
 them with Mr. William Stone of the
 Academy of Natural Sciences, who promises
 to have a search made for them -
 Others ^{the remainder appear} are probably in some museum in
 North Carolina, and the rest scattered -
 Probably ^{of them} some few may never be found
 as they have not come to the notice of any
 paleontologist for many years. It is
 my intention ^{however} to trace them as
 far as possible -

By
 260
 1260

My account of expense - a c -

count is enclosed herewith - It ex-
 ceeds the allotment originally made
 of \$8.00. This is due to the high cost

3
~~increased~~ cost of living in Philadelphia -
but I hope it may be ~~found~~ possible to ~~an-~~
~~swer~~ increase the allowance sufficiently
to cover this excess, which was due to
Yours respectfully

high rate of subsistence in Philadelphia
18 C 13

(20)

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.—LIBRARY U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM.

Signature, _____

Date, _____, 190 .

AUTHOR.

TITLE.

Ehrlich } Beiträge zur Paläontologie.
C. }
not in S. C.
Long Geol. Surv.
Lütz 1855.

RECEIVED.

Signature, _____

Date, _____, 190 .

INSTRUCTIONS.

1. Write only a single title on each card.
2. Give name of author and title of work as fully as possible.
3. When requests for books are made, cards should be signed in the *upper* left-hand corner only.
4. The receipt at the *bottom* of the card must be signed when the books are delivered to applicants.
5. Borrowers should request their receipts upon returning books to the Library; otherwise books will remain charged against them.

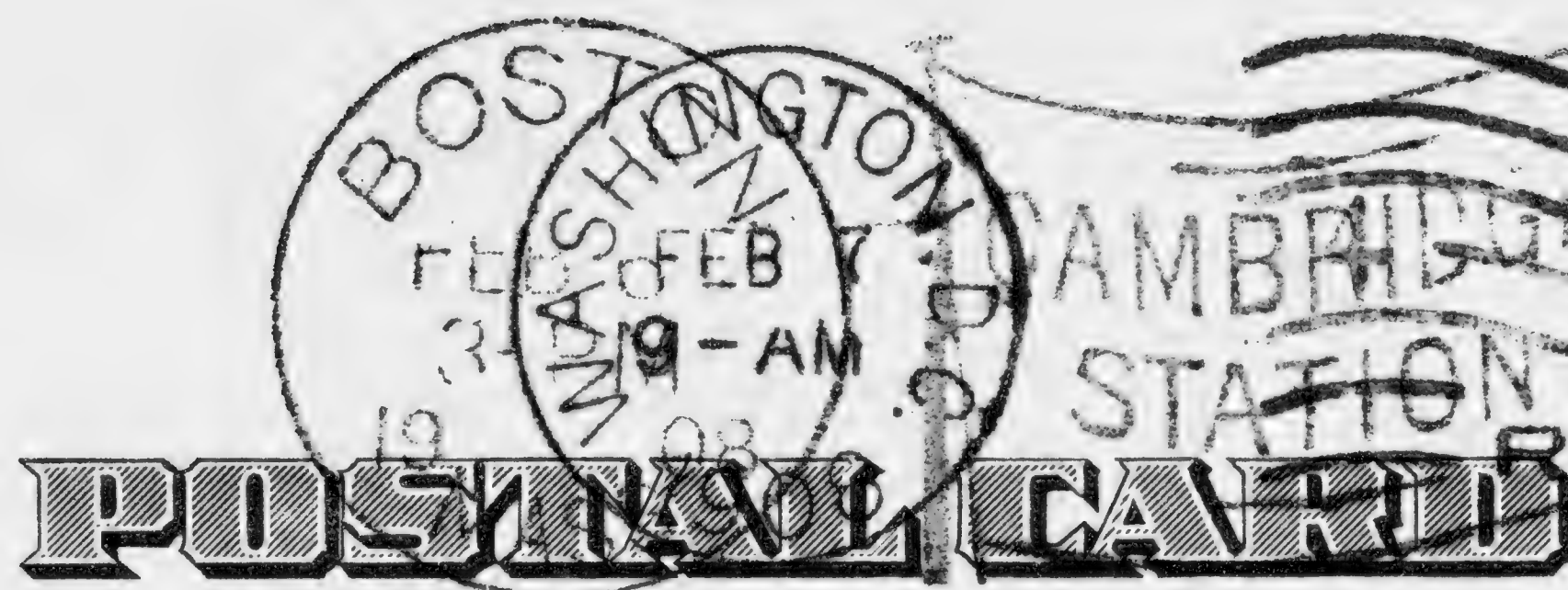
Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 6, 1908.

My dear Sir; -

Please accept cordial thanks for your
interesting characterization of Schizodelphis remains
from the Atlantic Border Miocene.

Very truly yours,

CR Eastman -



THE SPACE BELOW IS FOR THE ADDRESS ONLY.

Dr. F. W. True,

U.S. National Museum,

WASHINGTON,
D.C.

FEB 13 1909

THE ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES
OF
PHILADELPHIA

LOGAN SQUARE

Feb. 10/09

R.I.G. FEB 1909

Receipt acknowledged
Feb 15, 09

My dear Dr. Innes

ACB

I found the specimen without
difficulty & have had the loan approved.
The specimen is being packed & will
be forwarded today or tomorrow

Yours truly

William Storer

Curator.

Eumeces deplius

frag. skull.

Returned to Mr. Storer
in person, Apr. 24, 1909
by JWS

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM
WASHINGTON, D. C.
OFFICIAL BUSINESS



PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, \$300



Mr. F. W. True
U. S. National Museum
Washington
D. C.

My dear Mr. Ince

Enchirodeophus

There is no objection to
casting the bone as you suggest
glad to have you do so

Sincerely yours
William Stone

Curator

3/11/09

W. de C. R. FEB 1 1902

To Mr. Ravenel:

I inquired of
Mr. Stone about this
specimen & it seems
he is going to send
it. If you agree to
the transaction, will
you please send these
papers to Mr. Brown
as an announcement?

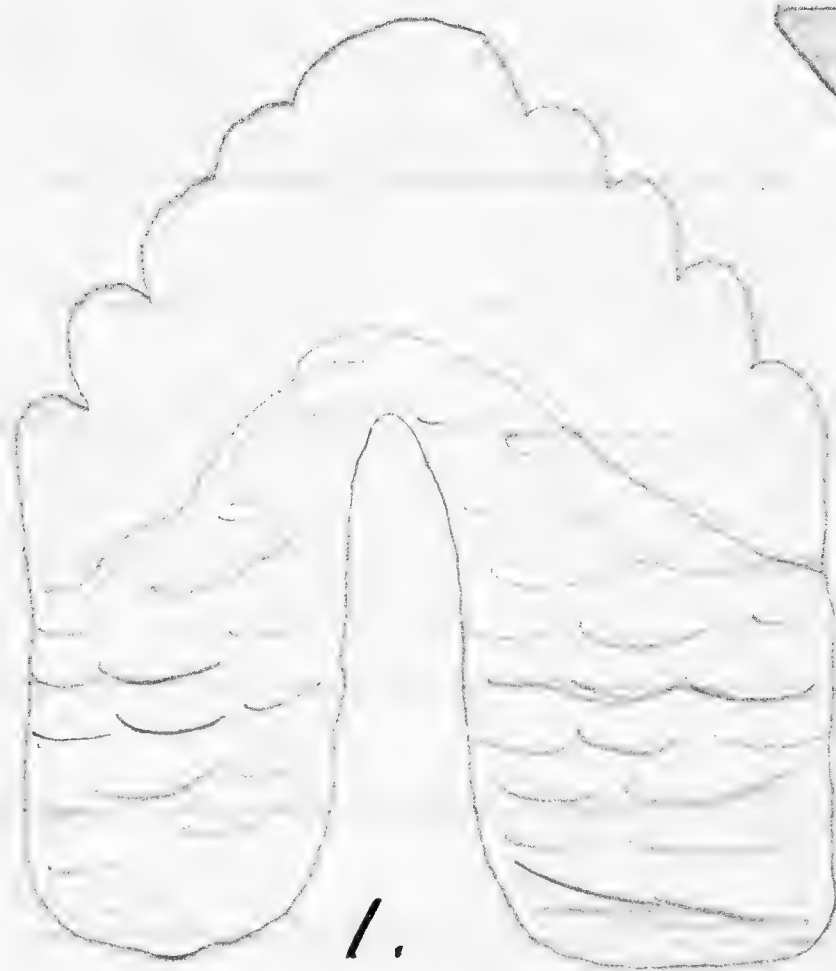
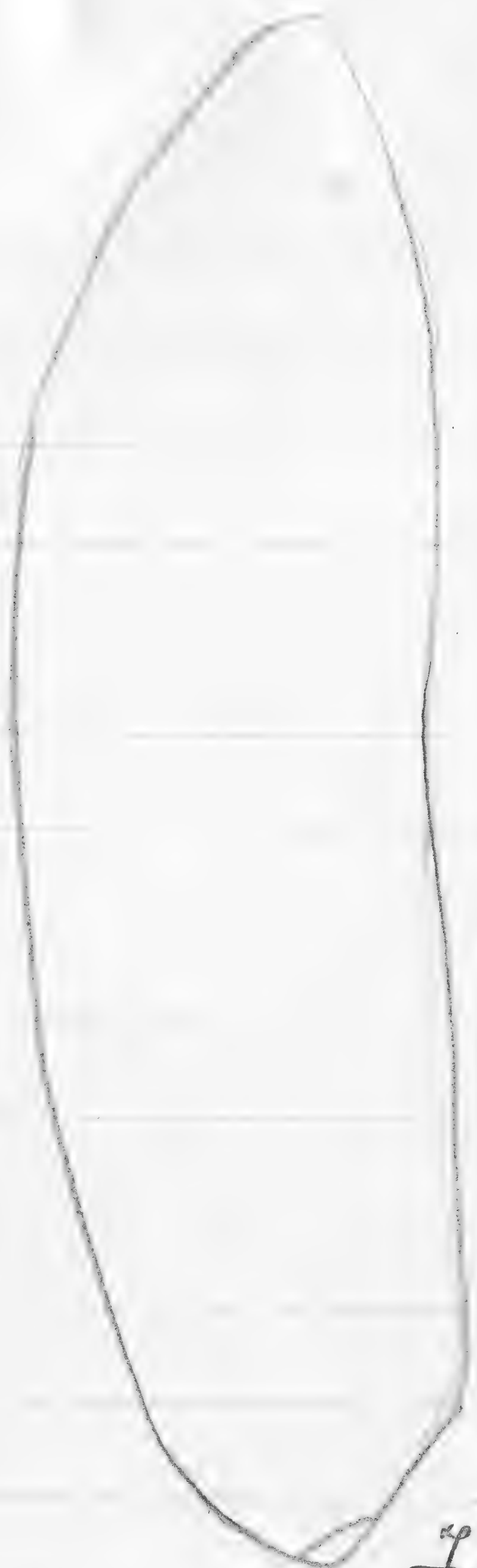
J. A. Linn

Manual of Geology - By Ebenezer
Emmons - 2^d Edition, 1860.

P. 211. - "185. The Eocene Formation of the
Atlantic Slope. - xxx

P. 212. Between the Grove and Vance's Ferry,
on the Santee river, S. C., there is a
continuous, white soft limestone, ex-
tending forty miles, which belongs to
this formation. xxx The Eocene of
Alabama is, perhaps, more perfectly
developed than in North and South
Carolina, particularly at St. Stephens
and Claiborne. In the descending
order we find the following beds. 1.
The superficial materials of recent origin.
2. White Eocene limestone at St. Stephens
and Claiborne, containing *Plagiostoma*
dumosum, *Peeten Poulsoni*, *Scutella*
Lyellii, and bones of the *Zenaidura*. xxx

P. 238. - [Miocene.] The Claudian, fig.
187(2), is a remarkable form of tooth
for this family - having the resemblance
to the canine of the *Hippopotamus*.



1.



2.



3.

Fig. 181.

"Tooth of an Eocene
Whale." (P. 213).

Fig. 182.

"Cetacean of the Eocene.
1, 2, 3. Different teeth of the
Zuglodon, an Eocene Cetacean."
(P. 214)



Fig. 187 (2)
 " [*Outoketus Emmonsi* (Leidy);
 Alaskan. (Half Natural size). "

P. 219.

Synopsis of the Vertebrata of the Miocene
of Cumberland County, New Jersey

By E. D. Cope.

(Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. 14, 1875, pp. 361-364.)

P. 361. - "The marks of the Miocene period appear in a limited area in Southwestern New Jersey, chiefly in Cumberland County. xxx

P. 363. "Incertae sedis.

Agabelus porcatus, Cope, gen. et. sp. nov.
[Description]. xxx

Mammalia.

Squalodon atlanticus, Leidy, Cope, Proceed.
Academy, Philada., 1867, p. 153; Macro-
phoca atlantica, Leidy, l.c. 1856, p. 220.

Zarhachius velox, Cope, Proceed. Acad. Phila.
deephia, 1869 (March).

Priscodelphinus harlanus, Leidy, Proceed. Acad.
Phila., 1851, p. 327.

Priscodelphinus lacertosus, Cope, Delphinap-
terus lacertosus, Cope, ibidem, 1868, p. 190.

Priscodelphinus grandaevus, Leidy, ibidem, 1851,
p. 327. Tretosphyx grandaevus, Cope, ibid-
em, 1869 (March).

Priscodelphinus uraeus, Cope, Tretosphyx
uraeus, Cope, 1869 (March).

The four preceding species may be regarded as congeneric for the present, as they are similar in the form of the vertebrae, especially in [p. 364] the lumbar diapophyses - A few years ago I defined a genus, based on several species from the Miocene of Maryland, in which the lumbar diapophyses are spiniform. Supposing the Priscodelphinus harlani of Leidy, to possess the same character I retained the same generic name for the Maryland species - After an examination of considerable material from the New Jersey localities, including bones of P. harlani, I have failed to observe a single species with the spinous processes alluded to. It thus becomes evident that Priscodelphinus must be retained for the species termed by me Tretosphyx, while that for which I retained the name Priscodelphinus must receive a new one. For this I propose Belosphyx with B. spinosus, Cope, as type, and B. atropius, B. conradi, and B. stenus as species. At the same time I add that the presence of Ixacanthus evelospondylus, Cope, in the New Jersey Miocene mentioned in Cook's Geological Survey of New Jersey by the writer, is doubtful."

F. Humerus of a Sirenum (fossil) from
Polk Co., Florida. In Dept of Geology



Found at

F

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM.

Phoca holtzschensis Brühl

~~Mull. Zool. Jyrt. Mus. Pesth,
40 Wien, 1866 or 1860~~

P. pontica Echr.

Lethaea Ross. 1853 -

✓ Pelus Sibak, Wien, 1867, 110

✓ ✓ Do Deutsch., 40, 1880

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

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Eichwald

Lethra rossica

Stuttgart, 1853,

p. 391. pl. 13. figs
1-37

Thra rugidus

H. von Meyer

Jahrbuch, 1845, 309
Bones found at Mendon
Presbourg bei

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM.

See Phoca moorei

Q. J. Fed. Sci. 66,
1899, 446, pl. 18

Fig 3 Red Croag

Smaller than P.
vitulinoides - very
short & sc. - sp. over
fraga -

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM.

Mesotama oudryana Delfortie

Act. Soc. Linn. Bordeaux,
1872 -

M. leclercii Delf.

Do -

✓ Pristiphoca occitanea Gen.

Zool. & Pal. Franç., 2^e ed. 1859
p. 272 Jan

✓ Monatherium maoticum Echuval

Nordman, Pal. S. Russ., 1858

M. rugosidens Owen. ♂

Leith Adams, Q. J. S., 35,
1879, 517 pl. 25

Youth

✓ H. von Meyer - Jahrbuch, 1845, p. 309 -

✓ Genais .P. - Zool. & paleont. françaises, 2^d ed. 1859
p. 272 - *Tooth No. 1000. "Phoca? rugidens"*

✓ Steudachner - L. Sitzber. M. N. Class. K. Akad. Wiss.
Wien, 1859 - *Fishes. Trans. ref. to Phoca.*

Eichwald - Letheia rossica, 1853, p. 39. pl. 13 fig 1-3

~~Ho~~ Phoca pontica

Nordmann - Paleontol. Sud-Russland, 1858

Fish & Atlas

}

Pluvella

D. r. short very thick. B. g.
more

Muratum

Size very large. ~~No. By.~~
D. r. thick - B. g. - more

Propheta

19.0

Mesotaria

Length humerus 190^{mm} Bicipital groove strongly developed - No supra-condylar foramen

Palaeophoca

No supracondylar foramen - Bicipital groove narrow - Resembles Monachus in profile

Callophoca

Massive - Deltoid ridge very strong and well extends far distally - No supracon. foramen

Platyphoca

Deltoid ridge feeble and edge of bicipital groove probably not sufficiently developed to form a genuine channel. ^{External base of shaft proximally} Bone slender ^(is convex) a strong external epitrochlear ~~canal~~ ridge.
 (From this Leptophoca, differs in much smaller size & slender form; distinct development of lesser tuberosity; extension of deltoid ridge far proximally; curvature of shaft + shape of neck posteriorly & concavity of external face of shaft proximally.)

Gryphoca - Bicipital groove wide & deep
 Deltoid ridge very strong

Amplicynodon Gilhol art. 3,
L Ann Sci Geol, 12, 1882,

^{pl. 8}
p. 32, 117, 23, 22

Propylaea

do. fig. 48

Hydromys symonds do p. 40

Phoca maori Newton

L Q Jour, Geol Soc. 46, 1890,
446. pl. 18

Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, London,	D 17
Musical Times, London,	D 50
Oxford University Gazette, London,	D 21
Catalogue of titled entries of Books, Washington,	H 11

Bulletin for Nov. 11 1905.

F.

Field work

in reply please refer to CDW and date of this letter.

Address all communications to
"Director, U. S. Geological Survey,
Washington, D. C."

SUBJECT: Allotment.

PMB

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23, 1905.

Dr. F. W. True,
U. S. National Museum,
Washington, D. C.

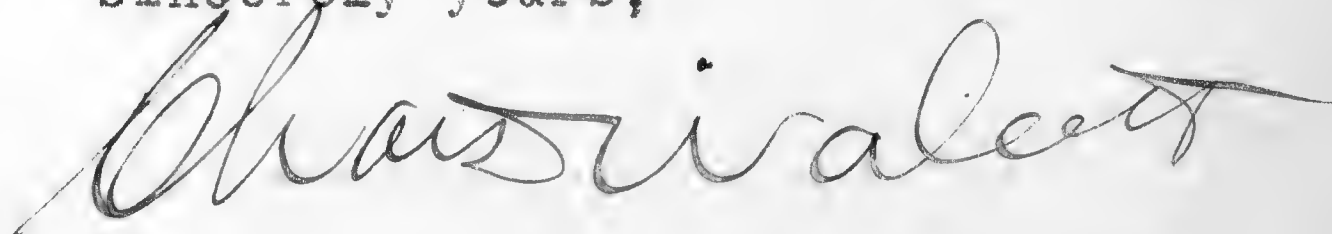
Dear Dr. True:

I have been considering your letter of March 7, in relation to the paleo-vertebrate work being carried on by the Survey.

As you are probably aware, we have three of Professor Marsh's volumes under way. I find that they will take so much money this year that we cannot make any appropriation from the limited fund (\$10,000) available for paleontology.

I should like very much to aid in paying your field and traveling expenses, if it were practicable to do so. You might have a talk with Dr. R. S. Woodward, President of the Carnegie Institution, and see if he would favor making a grant of five or six hundred dollars for the work.

Sincerely yours,



Director.

F. F. J. J.

July 7, 1905

Mr C. D. Walcott
Director, U.S. Geological Survey,
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. Walcott:

I write to inquire whether you would be disposed to assist in ~~the interest~~ ^{some work done on the} of having ~~worked up~~ ^{some work done on the} fossil cetaceans of the United States - The little we know about them is based ^{chiefly} on the work done by Leidy and Cope many years ago. The material they had to work with was ~~scant~~ unsatisfactory, both in ~~to~~ quality and ~~to~~ ⁱⁿ quantity - Both paleontologists, (I think) intended to ~~not~~ go more extensively into the subject, but ~~neither of~~ ^{were prevented} ~~by various circumstances from doing so.~~ ^{by various circumstances from doing so.} Recently, Mr. Case of the Maryland Geological Survey, has taken the subject up anew and has published an article in the Report of the ~~Maryland~~ Survey which appeared a ~~few~~ week or two ago. This article, however, contains little more than a series of abstracts from Cope's papers of from 15 to 30 years ago - The reason why Mr. Case could not make any special advance seems to be that he did not have any considerable amount of new material and did not know very much about this ~~cetaceans as a group~~ ^{particular order} ~~group~~ of

mammals -

I do profess to know something about the cetaceans, and furthermore have collected a considerable amount of new material and ~~can~~ can get more. The principal localities for these fossils, as you know, are in the Tertiary around Chesapeake Bay, and in South Carolina and New Jersey - I propose to visit the localities I know about and to hunt up others, and to get together as much new material as possible. Then I propose to study and compare this material with the types in Philadelphia, and to examine the small collections now existing in Baltimore, New York, and Charleston, S.C. ~~Furthermore~~ ^{in addition}, I intend to investigate the relation of the genera, etc., proposed by American paleontologists to the European forms. The literature for this study is nearly all available in Washington, and what is lacking can be obtained without ~~great~~ much difficulty or expense. When I have finished this work, I hope the subject will be in a more satisfactory condition than at present.

In many respects, I should prefer to undertake the work as a private enterprise, but I have not the means to do so, without making considerable

sacrifices ~~for what I am hardly prepared~~
try to You may think it odd that I should
not obtain funds from the Museum ~~for this~~
~~and undertake~~, but I have been told repeatedly
this year that there is no money for field-
work, etc., etc., and ^{the last} Congress did not increase
the appropriations, I suppose the conditions will
be the same next year—

R.R. MAR 7 1905

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

WASHINGTON

Mch. 7. 1905.

Dr. R. Rathbun

Assistant Secretary

Dear Mr. Rathbun:

I presume you will not have any objection to my applying to Mr. Walcott to see if I can get him to allot a little money for an investigation of the fossil cetaceans of the United States. Some field-work would be required, and as the Museum has no money at present for such undertakings, I have to look elsewhere, or ~~else~~ meet the expense myself.

I have been keeping watch of this subject for a number of years and am convinced that the time is now ripe for taking it up. I have talked with Dr. Merrill about the matter and do not understand that he would have any objection to my breaking into his Department

in this way - Whether Mr. Walcott will
do anything, is, of course, uncertain, as
the Survey seems to have practically
abandoned vertebrate paleontology - It
seems to me a vast misfortune that
the Government is allowing the great
treasures of American vertebrate paleon-
tology to go to local museums.

Yours very sincerely
J. W. True

Dear Dr. True -

I see no objection
to your proposition

A. Rehnberg

Asst Sec

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM

S. P. LANGLEY
Secretary, Smithsonian Institution
RICHARD RATHBUN
Assistant Secretary, in charge of
U. S. National Museum

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 2, 1905.


Dr. F. W. True,
Head Curator, Department of Biology,
U. S. National Museum.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of December 1, advising me that you will not be able to undertake any additional field work in Maryland, Virginia, or New Jersey, before the close of the calendar year, has been received. I note of the total amount allotted you for this work, \$84.80 has been unexpended, and that the collections made at the Calvert Cliffs during the past fall amount to about 400 specimens of cetacean bones, bringing up the total collections from the Calvert Cliffs and the Nomini Cliffs, Virginia, to 1000 specimens.

The question of your visiting Philadelphia and New York in this connection can be taken up during January.

Yours respectfully,


Assistant Secretary
in charge of National Museum.

Museum of Comparative Zoölogy,

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Foss. whale

May 27, 1906.

Ans May 31

Dr. F.W. True,

U.S. Nat. Museum,

Washington, D.C.,

My dear Sir:-

There are preserved in this Museum a number of interesting fossil Cetacean remains, amongst which are the types of Cope's genera Lophocetus and Anoplouassa, and Leidy's "Delphinus" occiduus. These I have been studying recently, with the intention of preparing some notes upon them; and because the rostrum of Anoplouassa seemed to present anomalous features, I submitted it to several of my New York friends for examination, and finally offered it through Mr. Gidley for your inspection. In case you find it sufficiently interesting to comment upon it, I should be very glad to quote in full any remarks that you may be pleased to offer for that purpose; or if you merely care to express an opinion as to its probable relationships, it would be very agreeable to me to be able to state it in the paper I am preparing. The specimen may be returned at your convenience with charges to be collected.

I am free to admit that I have not been able to form any particularly clear notion as to the relations of this unique fossil, although there seems little reason to doubt its Cetacean, and perhaps Ziphioid (?) nature. In looking over Abel's recent memoir on Odontocetes, it struck me that there was considerable affinity between this rostrum and the form described by Abel as Mioziphius belgicus: but on this point I am sure you will be able to enlighten us much more clearly. Thanking you in advance for whatever communication you may choose to offer, I am,

Very truly yours,

O. R. Eastman

F.

Summary

Calvert Cliffs	70.00
Lynn's Creek	9.00
Huntingtown	8.80
Hughesville (Charles C.)	12.40
New Jersey (Shiloh)	30.00
	22.50

Richmond	20.00
Yorktown	16.00
Kew Mill	8.00
Womani	12.00

New York	35.00
Phila.	7 2.00
Charleston	42.00

327.70

Excavations	100.00
-------------	--------

Incidentals	100.00
-------------	--------

~~427.70~~

527.70

535.20

Spring

Calvert Cliffs

RR Fare	1.00			
Subsistence Hotel	4.00			
Boat	5.00			
		10.00	X 7	\$ 70.00

Lynn's Creek Stations

RR. fare	1.00			
Subsistence Hotel	3.00			
Cowman Team	5.00			
		9.00	X 1	9.00

Huntingtown Stations

R. R. fare	3.80			
Subsistence Hotel	5.00			
		8.80	X 1	8.80

Hughesville (Charles Co.) Stations

R. R. fare	2.40			
Subsistence Hotel	5.00			
Cowman Wagon	5.00			
		12.40	X 1	12.40

New Jersey (Shiloh)

R. R. fare	10.00			
Hotel Subsistence	15.00			
Wagon Cowman	5.00	30.00		30.00
		22.50 22.50	X 1	22.50

Webster Truss.

$$1.95) 47.50 \quad \underline{1050 \times 100 = .50} \quad 475$$

Fall

Richmond, Va.

R.R. fare 10.00

Hotel 10.00

20.00 x 1 20.00

Yorktown (Bellville)

Boat fare 10.00

Hotel 6.00

16.00 x 1 16.00

Kingsmill near Wm. Burg

R.R. fare (from Richmond) 3.00

Hotel 5.00

8.00 x 1 8.00

Fall

Nomini. Va.

Boat to Colonial Beach 1.00

Sail-boat to Nomini 5.00

^{sup}
~~Hotel Col. Beach~~ @ 2nd 6.00

12.00 x 1

12.00

Winter

Philadelphia

R.R. fare 6.00
Subsistence 30.00
Hotel 6 days @ 5.00 ~~15.00~~

~~16.50~~ x 2 ~~33.00~~
~~21.00~~
36.00 x 2 72.00

Charleston

R.R. fare 32.00
Incidentals 10.00

42.00 x 1 42.00

New York

R.R. fare 10.00
Subsistence
Hotel @ 5.00 25.00

35.00 x 1 35.00

J.

Fossil Swimmers

✓ Halimastix antiqua Leidy Tooth + rib
Michx. Nat. Hist. Geol. Soc. S. C., 1860, 117,
pl. 24, figs 5-7 ✓
Mouth, not fragments, multiple specimens
fragments of 2 skulls.

Q. Tooth (Halicornidae)

✓ Halimastix egyptiaca Owen. Brain cast
Q. J. Geol. Soc., 31, 1875, 100, pl. 3, figs 1-4.
Syd. Cat. Foss. Mam., 5, 12

✓ Anoptornassa truncata Cope

< Ann. Nat., 1890, 700, fig. 2 JAW

Halimastix schucheri Kamp

S. E. < See Depire, Abh. Mitteln. Geol. Ver.,
1891, 1, pl. 1-10.

H. cluquetti Gaudry

< Bull. Soc. Géol. 12, 1884, 272, pl.

✓ H. canhami Flower

< Q. Jour. Geol. Soc., 30, 1874, ~~pl. 1~~, pl. 1
Portion of skull

✓ Craspedothorax robustus Van Ben. 2 vert.

< Bull. Soc. Belg. (2) 32, 1871, 164, 1 pl. frag.
skull

✓ Metaxythorax cordieri Christol

(O.O.) Lam. Sci. Nat., 15, 1841, 307, pl. 7. Rumens
(= Hippidion rudens, Owen. Cat. Foss. 1, 117
1828, figs 9-11)

ôô

(Halcyonidae)

Eosiren libysa Andrews.

Philol. Mag., 1902, p. 293, fig. 1-3

M. stüderi Meyer. 1837

< See Stüder, Arch. Schw. Pal. Gesell.
14, 1887, 3, pl. 1-2

✓ M. loursati Capellini ^(Good summary of genera. 12)

✓ M. bellunense Zigno ^{(4) 39}
s.c. < Mem. Acad. Sci. Bologna, 17, 1856, 1 pl. ~
{ Cerebral vertebrae. Good.

✓ M. krahulatzki Nopce ^{skull teeth}
s.c. < Mem. Inst. Veneto, 18, 1875, pl. 14-18
Sitzber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 1895, 104, pt. 1, 395, pl. 2 figs 2-7 (Joints) A

✓ M. pergeuse? Zoula, < M. Jahrb. Min. Suppl. 1899, 459
Pachyacanthus ^{skull fragments}

✓ Felsinotherium foresti Opel. ⁽³⁾
s.c. < Mem. Acad. Sci. Bologna, 1, 1872, p. 605, pl. 1-8 ^{skull (fine!) car bones, vertebrae}. Good set of figs.
F. subofficinum Bruno. 1839

✓ Mosiren rockii Hille.
s.c. < Bull. Belg. Soc. Nat., 3, 1889, 415, fig. 1-2, ^{molar teeth} ✓, Cape, Amer. Nat. 1890, 699, fig 6. (Molar teeth)

✓ Rhytidon capgradi Lant. ^{Skull; Teeth; atlas.}
s.c. < Bull. Soc. Geol. France, 23, 1866, 673
✓ s.c. < Act. Soc. Sci. Bordeaux, 34, 1850, 131, pl. 5-8

(Halconidae)

Gen. Zool. Pal. Franc. 1852, pl 51, fig 2

✓ Hemicanodon affodians Cope

• L. P. Amer. Philos. Soc., 11, 1871, 190, pl 5

fig. 6 - Tooth fragment

✓ Neoplotherium mangaueti Cope

✓ L. PAUSP., 1883, 52; Amer. Nat.

1890, 700, pl 25. (basal teeth + os innom.)

✓ Demostylus hispidus Marsh. - Cal. Phil.

L. Amer. Jour. Sci., 35, 1888, 94. figs. 1-3 (Tooth)

✓ Chorozoom australe de Vis

pl 17

✓ L. P. Amer. Soc. N. S. W., 8, 1883, 392. Skull fragment

✓ Prohalicore dubalen Hot

S.C. L. Bull. Soc. Geol. France, 15, 1887, 134
pl 1 Jaw & teeth

(Trachydontidae)

✓ Manatherium delheidi Hartlaub

✓ L. Zool. Jahrb., ~~2~~ 13 Band, 1886, 369

Teeth & skull frag.

✓ Pleurodon limbatus Amegh.

✓ L. Bol. Acad. Nac. Cienc. Cordoba, 5, 1883, 112

~~Trachydont giganteus (Baker, 1882) fig 2, 7~~

✓ Bumastus, Anst. Mus. Buenos Aires, 14, 1885, 160, pl 3 - fig 18, Amegh.

Mam. fossil. 1889, 493, pl 2, 3

Tooth

Removal of
the
beak

(Proastornis Iae)

✓ Proastornis macrourus Owen (skull)

CS 9 3 305, 11. 1855, 541, pl. 15
31, 1875, 559, pl. 28-29 (Teeth, skull
Hallas)

✓ Proastornis Zigno

Ann. Ist. Veneto, 18, 1875, pl. 3-5

✓ Sydenham, P.S.S., 1892, 77. fig 1 Teeth

(Indridon Iae)

✓ Indridon giganteus (Leidy) ^{DeKay?}

< Ext. Fauna, 1869, p. 414

✓ I. antiquus (Hollister)

< Proc. Phila. Acad. Nat. Sci., pl. 24, figs 5-7

I. muricatus ? (Leidy)

< Ext. Vert. Fauna, 1873, pl. 37, figs 16-17

✓ I. americanus (Leidy) ^{Hallan?}

< Ext. Mam. Fauna, 1869, 414

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

American UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM

Fossil

Synonymy

MEMORANDUM

Procrastomidae

Cope. ~~< Am. Nat. 23, 1889, 876~~

" < Am. Nat., 24, 1890, 698

Halitheriidae

Do. as above

✓ Dioplotherium mangaueti Cope

< PAUSP., 1883, 52

~~< Am. Nat., 17, 1888, 121~~

< Am. Nat. 24, 1890, 700, pl. 25 Tooth

✓ Hemicaulodon effodius Cope { "Known for a large superior tooth only" }

< Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. 11, 1889, 171. pl. ~~3~~ ⁵/₆

< Am. Nat. 24, 1890, 699

✓ Dromostylus hesperus Marsh Teeth [†] vertebrae

< Am. J. Sci., (3) 35, 94-96, 3 figs (Teeth) [†]

Museum of Comparative Zoölogy,

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Nov. 5, 1906.

Dear Dr. True; -

I beg to thank you for your recent letter, and am very glad to see from it that we may shortly expect to get your Bulletin on Anoplouassa under way. All the figures that you desire can be provided for: the photos will make two plates of regular Bulletin size, and those of Ziphius can go in as text-figures. I was under the impression of having sent you two views of the type specimen, but it seems not, and am accordingly sending you the other herewith. Perhaps the lateral aspect can best be arranged for here, as it is essential to have the negative.

In preparing my own paper, which is now ready for printing, I have had occasion to go over Abel's various papers pretty carefully, and as far as I am able to judge, he would seem to have made good use of his material. He has a keen insight into details, but is perhaps too prone to generalize upon an insufficient body of facts. In this respect he might point an example to Bacon's saying: "How can a man be understood of great matters, when he breaketh his mind on small observations?" He also seems to have a happy faculty of bringing to bear on his special studies the results of his co-workers in other fields, as would appear from the use he has made of Dames and Fraas on Zeuglodonts, Kükenthal and Weber on Cetaceans in general. That which appealed to me most favorably was his analysis of progressive modifications of the dentition, and that which I am least ready to accept is his assumption of a dermal armoring amongst Squalodont prototypes. At any rate ^{one} has a right to insist upon more authentic demonstration. Personally I am inclined to feel highly sceptical of his interpretation of "Alabamornis," though from the tenor of Lucas' note in Science, it may be well to suspend judgment, for the present.

Sincerely yours,

C. R. Eastman

S. M. GARY
Clerk Superior Court
Halifax County
Halifax, N. C.

July 16th, 1908.

Ans July 17

Mr T.W.True,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of Jult 3rd, reached here in my absence. Years ago I remember that a very large fossil bone was found in a deep ravine just below this place, and some parties worked quite a while trying to get it up, and I think they succeeded in getting up only a part of it. It was the opinion of many that it was the bones of a whale.

I do not remember the length, but it was a very long and large bone.

Very truly

S. M. Gary

July 17, 1908.

Mr. S. M. Gary,

Clerk of the Supreme Court,

Halifax CO., Halifax, N. C.

Dear Sir:-

I beg to acknowledge with many thanks, the receipt of your letter of the 16th. inst. relative to the large fossil bones. On looking up the matter further, I find that the bones in question are probably those which were found about 1870 in the Miocene marl at Quanky Creek, Roanoke River, Halifax County, and made the basis of a new genus and species by the late Prof. Cope, which he called Mesoteras karrianus. These specimens are now in the National Museum.

With renewed thanks

Yours very sincerely

Head Curator of Biology.



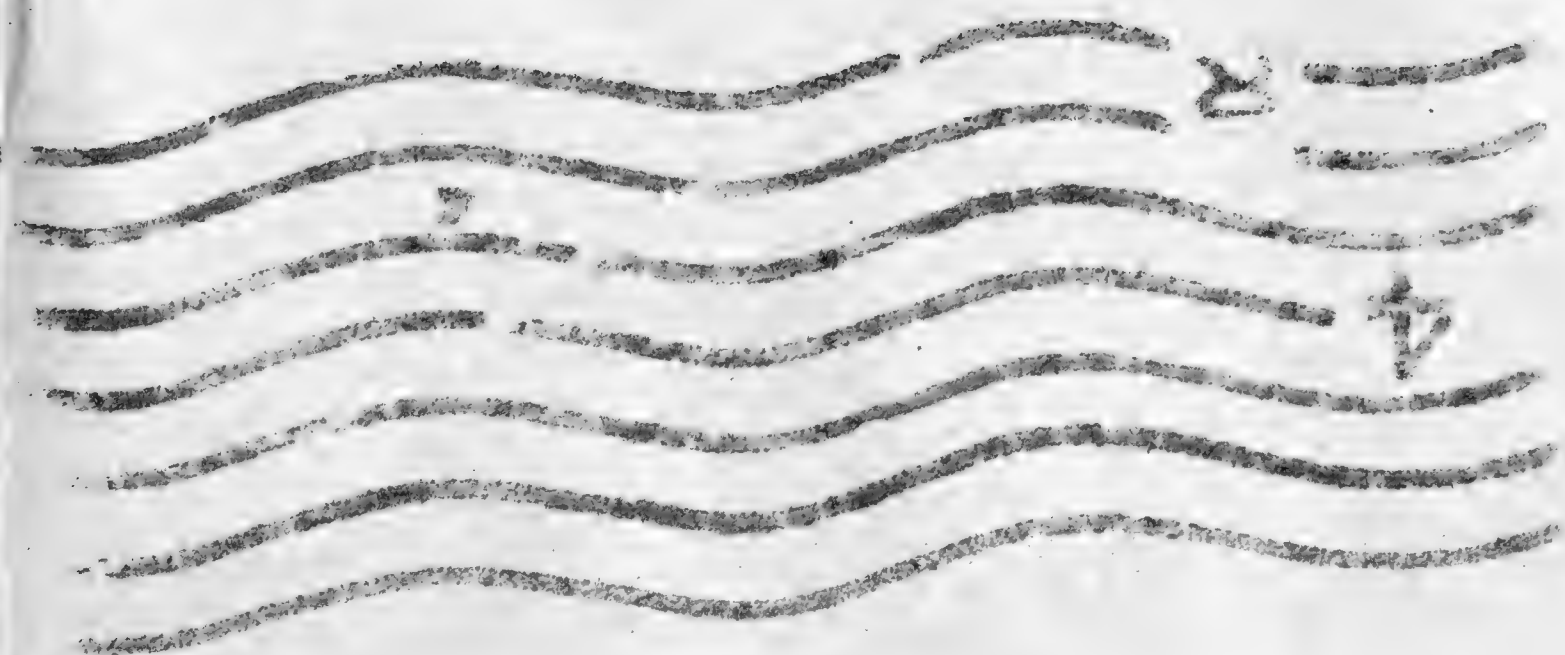
Frederick W. True Esq

Department of Biology

United States National
Museum.

Washington D. C.

U. S. - America.



For your kindness in sending a copy of
The Whalebone Whales of the
Western North Atlantic.

please accept the thanks of

C. Ishikawa.

Professor of Zoölogy, College of Agriculture,
Tokyo Imperial University.

AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

held at Philadelphia
for Promoting Useful Knowledge
(Founded 1743)

104 South Fifth Street

14/08
Sent J
May 13, 190⁸.

Dr. F. W. True,

U.S. National Museum,

Washington, D.C.

Dear Dr. True:-

The Secretaries will be very glad to receive the manuscript of the paper on the classification of the Cetacea, which you read before the Society at its late General Meeting, for publication in the "Proceedings".

What became of you after the Meeting? I looked around for you at Dinner to have a little talk with you, and was quite disappointed to find that you had flown. I hope this was not because you were not feeling well.

Very truly yours,

Anna Fay
L. C.

Ans May 17. 08
Paper would prob. be
asked a little delay on
acct of revision of the MS.

MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOÖLOGY,

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

July 6, 1905.
and July 8

Dr. F. W. True,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. True:

I am sending the drawings
of the restorations, and shall be glad
to have them O.K'd and returned as
soon as possible, so that the blocks
can be made;

Yours truly,
Samuel Henshaw
Curator



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Dr. F. R. Lee

U. S. National Museum

Washington D.C.

104 South Fifth Street

Philadelphia, U. S. A.

The American Philosophical Society acknowledges with thanks
the receipt of your *ms. on the Classification of*
the Celata

Very respectfully yours

Philadelphia

July 15, 1908

Amos Hays
Very

MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOÖLOGY,

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 20 May 1908

Dear Mr. Tme,

I have your article
in Dorrden and will take up the
reproduction of the illustrations as soon
as possible.

Yours truly
Samuel Henshaw

MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOÖLOGY,

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

21 Mar. 1907

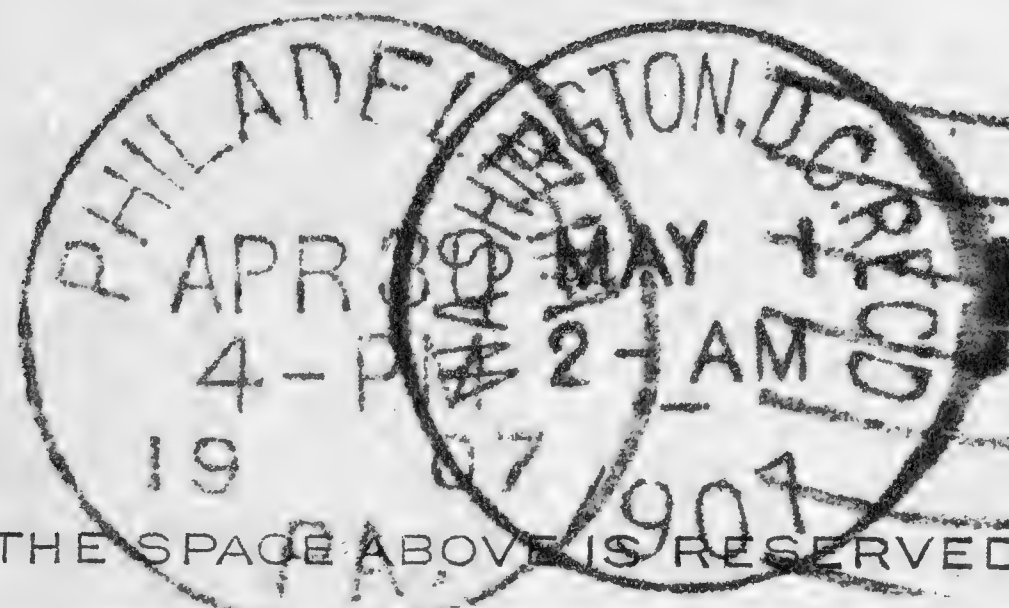
Dear Mr. Ince, I am glad the fragments
prove Sibbes's species and hope you will
be able to get some interesting notes
together for publication

Yours truly

Dr. F. W. Ince

Washington D. C.

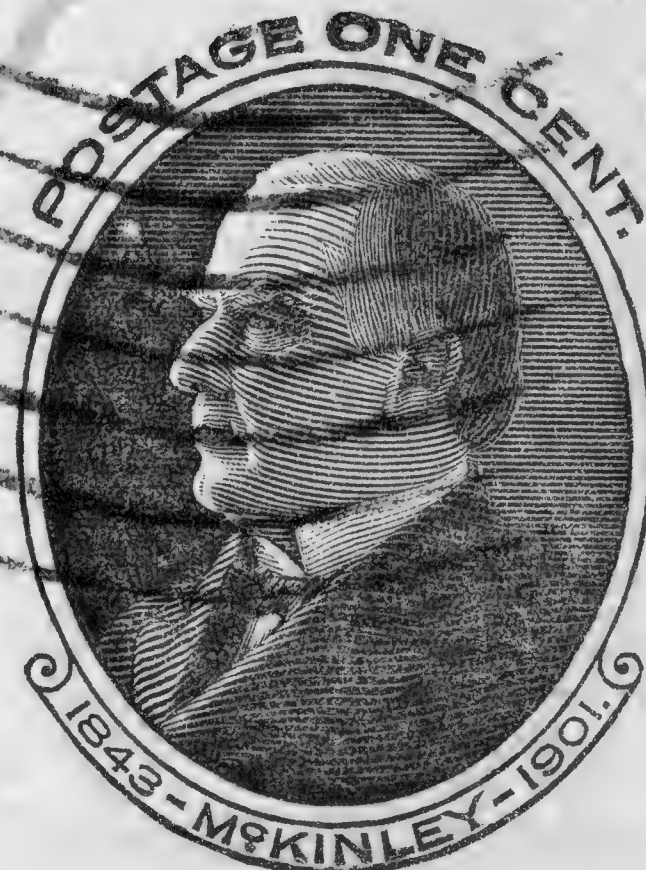
Samuel Henshaw



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Dr. Frederick W. True,

National Museum,

Washington, D.C.

104 South Fifth Street

Philadelphia, U. S. A.

The American Philosophical Society acknowledges with thanks
the receipt of *the following* : —

"Remarks on the Type of the Fossil Pretacean
Agorophius Pygmaeus (Müller).

Very respectfully yours

J. Morris Hays,
Librarian,
M.

Philadelphia

April 30/07.

Chas. W.

Prof. G. A. Gulberg
Dir. Anatomische Inst.

Prof. G. O. Sars
Dir. Zoolom. Inst

Prof. R. Collett
Dir. Zoobg, eb. Inst



sent Jan 1882

send on.

S.W.

16.12.81

My dear Sir,

I should be
greatly obliged if
you would kindly
send me copies
of your recent



paper on Cetacea.

Yours faithfully

P. A. S. dekker

H.M. NOV 4 1908

RECEIVED
NOV 4 1908
H.M.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM

MEMORANDUM

Nov. 4, 1908

To Mr. Dorsey,

Chief Clerk, Smithsonian Institution,

If there are any copies of my paper entitled Remarks on the type of the fossil cetacean Agorophius pygmaeus to spare, I shall be obliged if you will have one sent to Dr. Ernest von Stromer, University of Munich, Munich, Bavaria, Germany.

Yours sincerely,

J. A. True

*ordered Exch.
sent thro
with reg. of
author cond
enclosed*

H.M. NOV 4 1908

Howard J. Mc Dougall
Esq.

Whale Factory Manager
Reuben's Harbour,
Chaleur Bay
Newfoundland

Chas Dowding
45 Rossett Road
Blundellsands
Liverpool -

45 Ronett Road,
Blundellsands,
Liverpool,

Sept 12th 1907.

Dear Sir,

I beg leave to tender my warmest thanks to you for the gift of Dr Irue's monumental work. It arrived some days ago, but I purposely delayed writing, on the instant, in order that I might, at least, look through it, first.

On page 7 where Beste speaks of "greater shales as they hadde borne porpoises", I take it he means, as numerous as porpoises are wont to be seen in other waters.

Dr Irue was fortunate in going when he died. It was probably about that time that factories ordered their captains not

X The "Puma", ~~belongs~~ like the "Lynx", belongs to the "Newfoundland Whaling Co": but I have not her figures since 1903. She was working in or near Placentia Bay, this year.

To kill more than so many, per week, as they could not deal with the numbers they were bringing in: whilst now, as Mr Howard H. Dougall wrote to me from Renber's Harbour, Chaleur Bay, on July 19th 1907:-

"They are extremely scarce. We have now 32. The "Hump" (of the Company) has given up, having got 24 fish. The "Cabot" at Balena has got 27 so far". Writing later, he mentioned that another ship, belonging to the Cape Broyle factory, had been laid up, having only got one. Against this compare:

1903	The "Puma"	Killed	256 X
1904	The "Lynx" (in first cruise)		170
1905	The "Lynx"	"	137
1906	The "Lynx"	"	81

The big figures, at the beginning of the century, "boomed" the

the business: factories were opened right and left: ships got from Norway, as it were by the gross. Most of the factories are closed, and their vessels sold to the Japanese. But I have just come across a note: that in 1906, "one" whale killed 1600 shales: and another note: that of 27 cow whales killed between March and October 1906, only four were in calf. I think this information referred to the Cape Breton Factory. Mentioning the matter to Mr. McBratney he remarked that he "thought that would be about the proportion," on his factory too. He promised me precise figures, over the term of years they had been working, but I forgot to remind him again. I remember asking the question on board the "Hawk" of the C. Breton factory, then lying in St. John's, on hearing there was no legal close season, in Newfoundland. I observe that the Newfoundland Administration, though it requires returns from each factory showing (1) number of whales captured (2) how many males; how many females: does not ask: ~~ask~~ how many in calf, or with calf fat foot: & prescribes no close season: but then, ^{the} ice does Newfoundland fishing. In ~~England~~ ^{Scotland}, however, there is a close season, by "An Act to regulate Whale Fisheries in Scotland" (passed 28th August 1907) it is forbidden to kill whales between November 1st and March 31st. and further, during "five weeks of the summer herring fishing", under 10 miles from shore. This, of course, is to save the herring fishery from damage.

(2)

damage. I glanced through "A Book of Whales" (Progressive Science Series) by F. E. Beddard, M.A. F.R.S. John Murray, London & New York (?). I think he ventured the suggestion that the period of gestation might be 18^{mos.} or more: just as an elephant is long in calf. I found whale fishermen were inclined to this opinion. With the increasing scarcity of whales, the "opinion" seemed to be that there were "just as many whales as ever", but scattered over the ocean, frightened away by the steam-whalers. The Cook on board the "Lynx", a Norwegian like the rest, said of a whale we hunted from 1 p.m. till 5.30 p.m. and lost in the fog, at last: ~~was~~: "He hear very good: if he not

hear so good, catch many whale".
But ex hypothesi they come
to the shallower waters to
breed, as turtles come to
Bermuda: where now there
are none: but a belated Act is
on the local Statute book, for-
bidding their capture, during
the breeding season! All points,
I think to the early extinction
of whale fishing in Newfoundland:
so as I say, it was well Dr. Ince
took time by the forelock.
I take it his mission was to identify
whales, rather than enquire into
their habits, so I am not surprised
that, so far, I have not come
across any dissertation on these.
But I have, also, not, so far,
noticed among osteological
data, any reference to

to the "ears", or "legs": which vary greatly in size. Mr Pitts
 the Manager of the Guano Factory at Reuben's Harbour,
 most kindly gave me three "ears": not merely the
 "shell", but on the ^{loose} bones which join it to the
 skull with the portion of this attached. One pair is beautifully
 white: the third is all there, but not cleaned and
 boiled white. I have also a pair of legs. I would
 not have these pared down, lest damage should
 be done to them as specimens. They are in the mail.
 I have just unrolled the parcel to sketch them: and on re-examining
 them, fear I was too confident, they are un-scathed. I
 think some of the gristle
 was cut off. I quite
 thought I saw nothing
 but meat and fat
 trimmed off. If



there be nothing in the book about "Ears" & "legs", I
 may assume they are of no importance
 toward identification of species.

If whaling ceases, the cod-fishermen
 will be pleased; for it is their "opinion",
 that the whale's appointed function is to drive
 the cod inshore to be caught: & they blame the
 whalers for ^{their own} recent poor cod-seasons. ^{By the way, this season is said to} I must ^{be}
 apologise for the length of this ^{letter}: and would
 thank you again, indeed most heartily, for

the magnificent and instructive treatise.
 The photographs are splendid. Believe me, Dear Sir,
 R. Rathbun Esq. ^{Yours most sincerely}
 Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.A. Charles Dredging.



STATE OF VERMONT

OFFICE OF STATE GEOLOGIST

Monodon?

BURLINGTON, VT. June 23d. 1908.

Dr. F. W. True,

Dear Sir:

I herewith return the letters which you kindly allowed me to take. May I ask if you can from the photos of the periotic of the Halifax specimen tell me if I am right in calling it the left one and in the Vermont specimen the right? The question arises whether the Halifax whale, if as I believe it to be, is *Monodon* *monoceros* or another species? It seems most likely that it is the same as the living species. Would it enable you to throw any light on this point if I sent the bone itself, periotic, of the Halifax whale to you for direct comparison. I cannot very well ask them to send ^{all} the bones, tho I think that they would be willing to do so if thereby the place of the specimen could be specifically settled. I do not wish to impose upon your already amply manifested willingness to assist in these matters, hope that you will say no whenever you feel like it.

Again thanking you cordially for your help

Yours truly
G. H. Perkins

June 9, 1909.

Dr. W. D. Matthew,
American Museum of Natural History,
New York.

Dear Dr. Matthew:-

I have packed the skull and bones of the fossil porpoise from Patagonia, no. 9485, labelled Argyrosetus sp. (= Diochotichus) for return to the American Museum, and hope they will arrive safely.

The text of the description is ready and I should like to have the following photographs as illustrations, though of course the number can be cut down if considered too large. You can, of course, decide for yourself what the size of the photographs should be, as you will know where it is to be published.

SKULL. (As large as publication will permit.)

- | | |
|-------------------|----------|
| 1. Upper surface. | 3. Side. |
| 2. Lower surface. | 4. Rear. |

ATLAS AND OTHER VERTEBRAE.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 5. Anterior surface, | 6. Lateral surface. |
|----------------------|---------------------|

Note. The vertebrae can be set up in a line with interspaces of an inch or so between them, and only two negatives will be necessary.

RIBS.

- | |
|----------------------|
| 7. Anterior surface. |
|----------------------|

TYMPANIC BONE.

8. Inner side. 10. Posterior surface.

9. Inferior surface.

Note. These should be made natural size. For views wanted see outline sketches below.

As I wrote you some time ago one of the rami of the mandible was found to be separated into two pieces when the specimen was unpacked here. I have thought it best not to make the slight repair necessary before returning the specimen, as it would probably part again on the road.

I am holding the five little vertebrae which were with this skull, but do not belong to it. They look interesting, and I may be able to make something of them later. Both these and the types of Zarhachis and Agabelus are in my office, and are, of course, subject to recall by the American Museum at any time. I may be able to begin advance work on the North American forms this summer, and shall certainly do so next fall. Thus far my time has been spent in going over the literature, examining type specimens, etc., as I want to get a good, broad foundation for this difficult subject, and not add confusion to that already existing.

An official letter returning the Diachotichus skull will be written Dr. Bumpus from the head office. Thanking you for your kindness and consideration in connection with this material,

I am,

Yours very sincerely,

SHIPPING NOTICE.

March 5 1909

From Department of

Vert Palaeont

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

To

Dr. F. W. True, National Museum
Washington D.C.

~~Bols~~ / Boxes ~~Packages~~ ~~Books~~

Contents (State explicitly)

Fossils (Skull jaws & bones of *Argyroceratops*)

Loan
~~Gift~~
~~Exchange~~
~~Sale~~

~~Prepay or~~ Collect, ~~Freight or~~ Express

W. H. Matthew

Curator.

La Jolla, California,

October 23, 1908.

Dr. F.W. True,

Smithsonian Institution,

Washington, D.C.

My dear Dr. True:

Please accept my thanks for your recent
paper on "Schizadelphus" and "Priscadelphus", recently
received.

With kind regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,

H. Henshaw



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THE SPACE BELOW IS FOR THE ADDRESS ONLY.



*Dr. F. H. Vane,
Winterconian Institution,
Washington,
D.C.*

Berkeley, Calif.
Oct. 4, 1908

My dear Dr. Engel,
Please accept my
thanks for your valued offer
on "Durkay's smelter" just
received.

Very Sincerely
J. B. Berman

Mesoteras
Uento

Clark y Couch

Halifax

Halifax Co.

A.C.

pt

Huge bone
fossil.

Mesocetus siphunculus Cope. Type.
Pamunkey R., Va. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.

Right mandible with condyle lacking.
Seven large foramina appear along the
outside of the ramus. They are directed for-
ward. A faint alveolar groove. Distal
end of the ramus flat, broad and about
 $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep. External surface of ramus
very convex. Apparently, a high coronoid
process. Length of specimen about 4 ft.

fossil whale file

Princeton University,

Princeton, N.J. October 14th, 1909.

True, Frederick William, 1858-
New genus of fossil cetaceans from Santa
Cruz territory, Patagonia, and description of
a mandible and vertebrae of prosqualodon.
(Part of Smithsonian miscellaneous collec-
tions, v. 52. Serial no. 1875.) O. 16p. 3 fig.
3 pls. pa. gratis. (Ag. 7) '09. Smithsonian
inst.

*And recent papers
sent Oct 19*

Dr. F. W. True,

Washington, D.C.

My dear Dr. True:-

May I have a copy of your paper on fossil cetaceans from Pata-
gonia? I send some of my separata by this mail.

Yours very truly,

W. S. C. Melvin

7 Evelyn Place,

Princeton, N.J.

Robert- C. Soper
Capt. of a whaler,
Hamilton Hotel.

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

77TH STREET AND CENTRAL PARK WEST

NEW YORK

May 12 1909

DEPARTMENT OF
VERTEBRATE PALEONTOLOGY

PROF. HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN, CURATOR

DR. W. D. MATTHEW, ASSOCIATE CURATOR

Dr. F. W. True
National Museum
Washington, D.C.

My dear Dr. True

I supposed that I had answered your last letter, but from your note to Dr. Bumpus it appears that the answer was not written or went astray.

We can have the photographs and drawings of the "Argyrosetus" (I forget the proper identification) skull and vertebrae made here if you cannot have them done in Washington, but I suppose it would be better done under your supervision. As President Osborn has approved the publication of the article in our Bulletin, the expense of making the illustrations would naturally be charged to us.

With apologies for the delay I am

Very sincerely yours

W. D. Matthew

NEW RAILROAD CHARTERED

Washington, Patuxent River and
Drum Point the Line.

Work of Construction to Be Begun as
Soon as Preliminary Surveys
Are Completed.

Special to The Washington Post.

Hyattsville, Oct. 27.—Articles of incorporation of the Washington, Patuxent River and Drum Point Railroad Company were filed with the secretary of state at Annapolis to-day. The promoters, represented by Wells & Wells, attorneys, propose to immediately begin the construction of a standard gauge, double-track, steam railroad from a point on the existing Chesapeake Beach Railroad, probably at a point near Pindell Station, and from thence to run through Calvert County to Drum Point and Solomons Island, on the Chesapeake Bay, a distance of about thirty miles. The preliminary surveys are now being made, which show that but little filling or grading will be required, and only two or three small bridges required. It is stated that no obstacles will be encountered in securing necessary rights of way.

C. A. M. Wells, one of the firm of Wells & Wells, when interviewed to-day concerning the matter declared that while the affairs of the company were practically in a definite shape, they were not sufficiently developed to allow him to announce the names of the officers and those most prominent behind the venture.

"Soon we shall have a meeting for a complete organization," declared Mr. Wells, "and I am assured that then there will remain no doubt about our ability and intention to immediately construct and operate this railroad. I have had a rough estimate made of the probable freight and passenger traffic, which is very promising, and an assurance that the road will pay from the start. I find that the people of Calvert County will be earnest and liberal in their support of the venture, and it is my object to enlist their interest, as much as possible, in the enterprise."

The promise secured from Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte by Congressman Mudd that he would embody in his annual report a recommendation to Congress for the establishment of a United States naval station at Drum Point, renders the consummation of the scheme highly probable, and with the establishment of such a station, the need of a railroad connection is regarded as imperative. The construction of this road would give the products of the fertile soil of Calvert County accessible markets in Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, and would be an incentive for persons to erect summer residences all along the Patuxent River and Solomons Island. The people now living along the river and this section of the bay are now dependant upon inadequate steamboat facilities.

FOUND DEAR

Reppen, J. K. McCammon, and Nathaniel Hopkins.

PROPOSED NEW ROAD.

Important Bill Introduced in Maryland House at Annapolis.

STATEHOUSE, ANNAPOLIS, March 17.—Two bills were last night introduced in the house to incorporate two important transportation companies—the Washington, Patuxent and Drum Point railroad and the Eastern Transportation Company, the latter company being authorized to operate a line of packets and steamboats between Baltimore and points on the Chesapeake bay and its tributaries. The two bills have no connection.

The bill to incorporate the railroad company was introduced by Mr. Peach of Prince George and names as incorporators C. A. M. Wells, Joseph R. Owens, Rexford M. Smith, Wallace A. Bartlett and Charles A. Wells of Prince George; Ira J. Baker and Charles C. Mayer of Washington.

The company is empowered to construct and operate a railroad from a point on the Chesapeake Beach railroad, in Calvert or Anne Arundel county, east of the Patuxent river, to Drum Point and Solomons Island, at or near the mouth of the Chesapeake bay, with such lateral branches as may be deemed necessary. The right to condemnation of land is granted.

The use of public roads is granted, conditional upon the approval of the commissioners of the several counties. Authority is given to buy land, to own steamships, tugs and barges and to operate same in connection with the railroad. The capital stock is \$250,000, divided into 5,000 shares at par value of \$50 each. It is said that there is sufficient capital pledged to insure the construction of the proposed road.

PLANS FOR NEW HOUSES.

FOR SALE—SEASHORE LOTS.

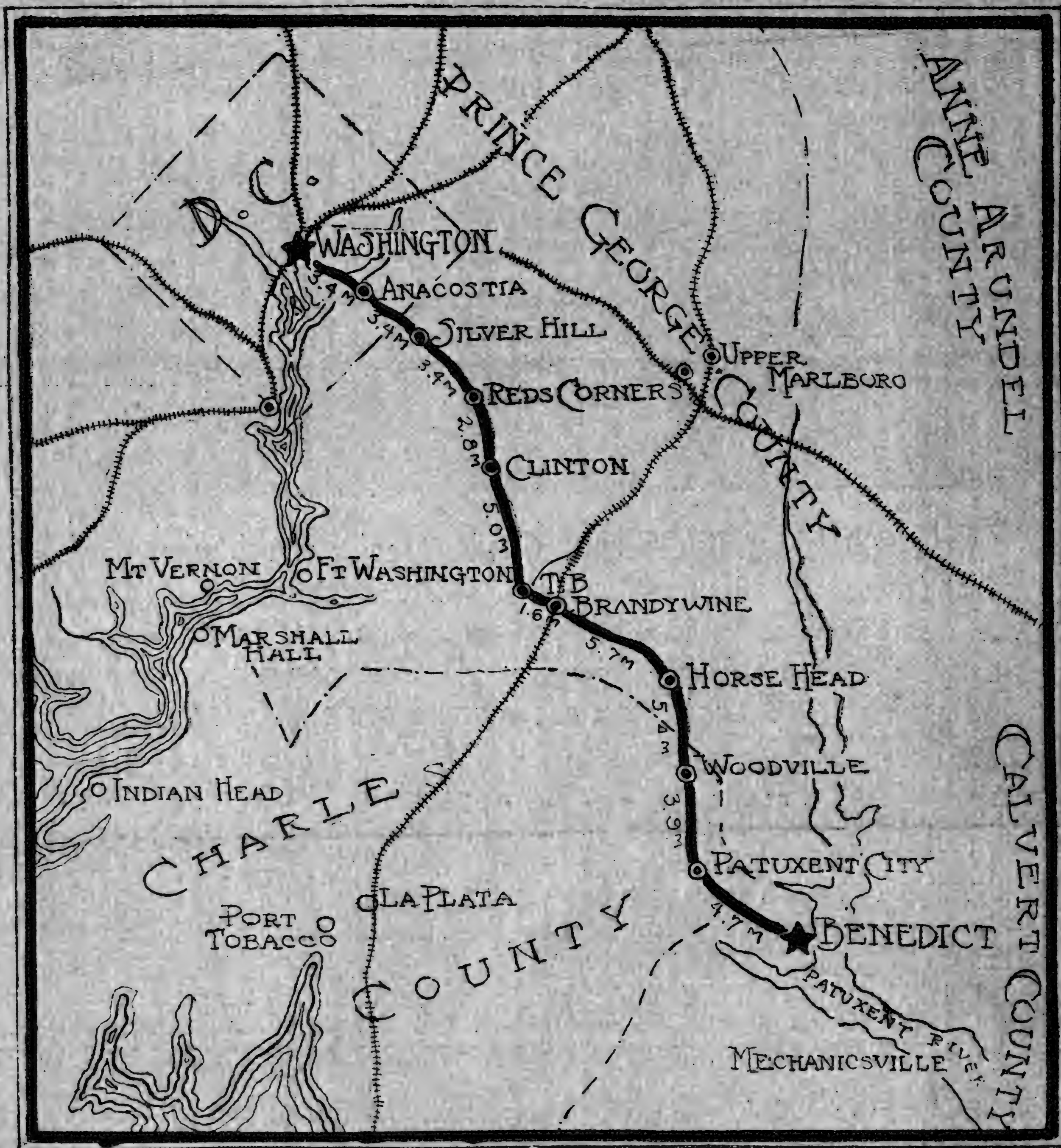


**OWN A COTTAGE
BY THE SEA**

**At Beautiful
NORTH CHESAPEAKE
BEACH**

THE COMING CITY ON THE BAY.
HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORT.
40 lots at \$35, \$40, and \$50 each; \$2 down,
\$2 per month. Church, hotel, clubhouse, and
42 houses already built, and many lots sold;
1/4 mile up beach from C. B. R. R. station.
Agent on ground. 416 5th st. nw. Room 203.
jel3-3t

MAP OF ROUTE TO BENEDICT.



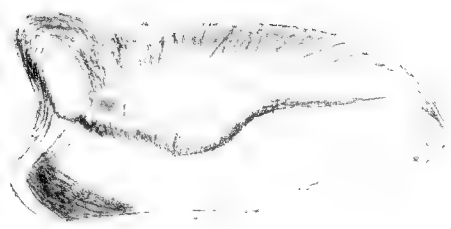
Joseph Ledy:

Notice of some Extinct Cetaceans.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., 1868, 196-197.

Hoplacetus obsus

Dreplunus occidens



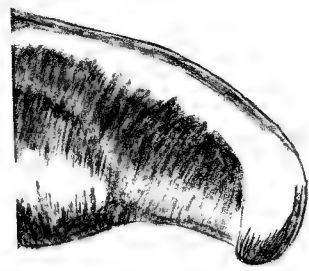
Nat. size.

Ear-bone of ?

Emmons, Geol. Surv. of U. C., 1858,

p. 208, fig. 28.

Miocene of Tar River, U. C.



Ear-bone of ?

Emmons, Geol. Surv. of U. C., 1858, p. 205, fig. 28.

Miocene of Tar R., North Carolina.

p. 205, fig. 27.

Miocene of Tar R., U. C.



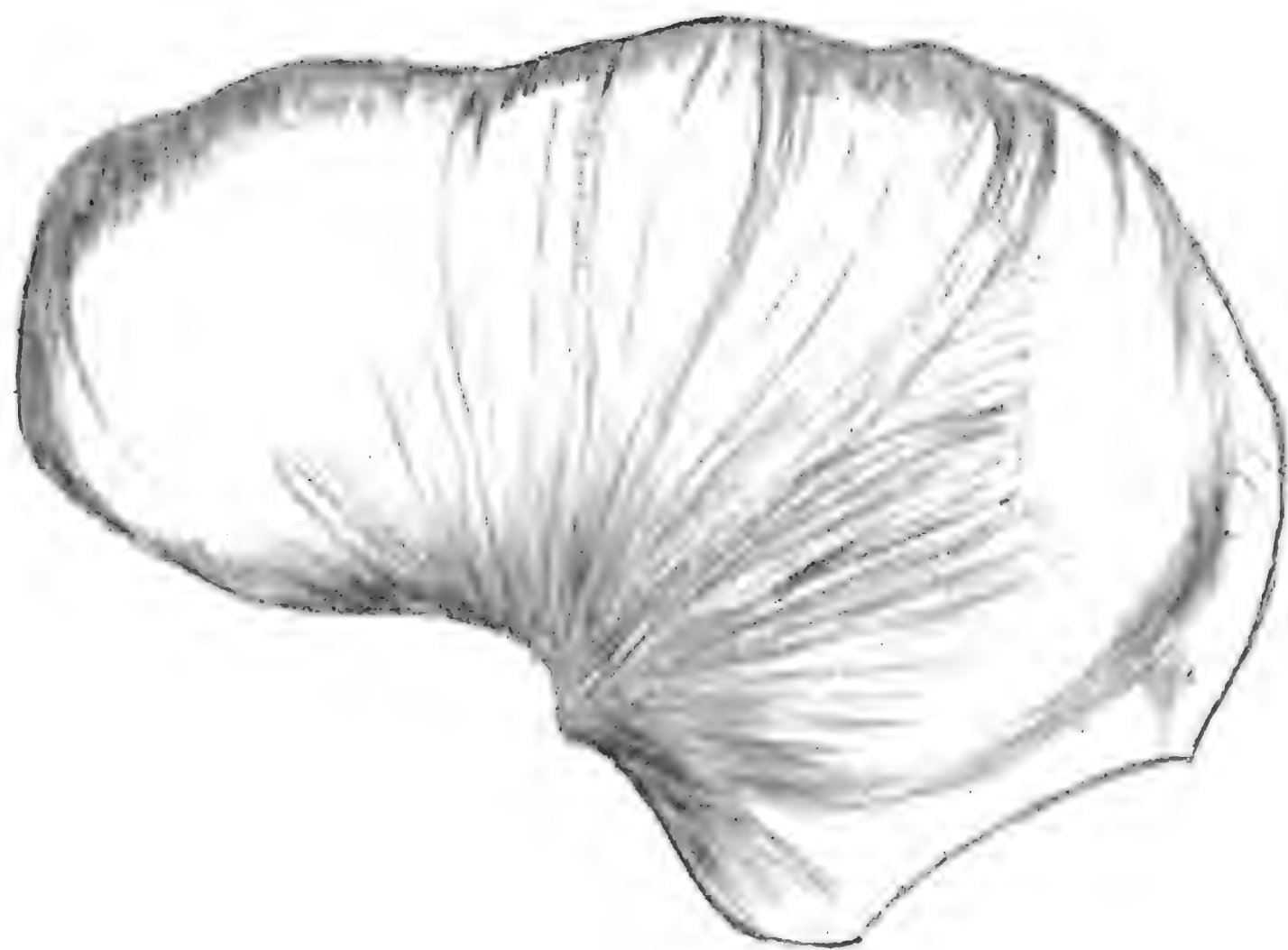


Nat. size.

Ear-bone of ?

Emmons, Geol. Surv. of U. C., 1858,
p. 208, fig. 28.

Miocene of Tar River, U. C.



Ear. bone of ?.
Emmons, Geol. Surv. of U.C.,
1858, p. 209, fig. 29.
Miocene of Yar R., U.C.



$\frac{1}{2}$ nat. size.

Ear-bone of ?

Emmons, Geol. Surv. of U. C., 1868, p. 205, fig. 28.

Miocene of Tar R., North Carolina.



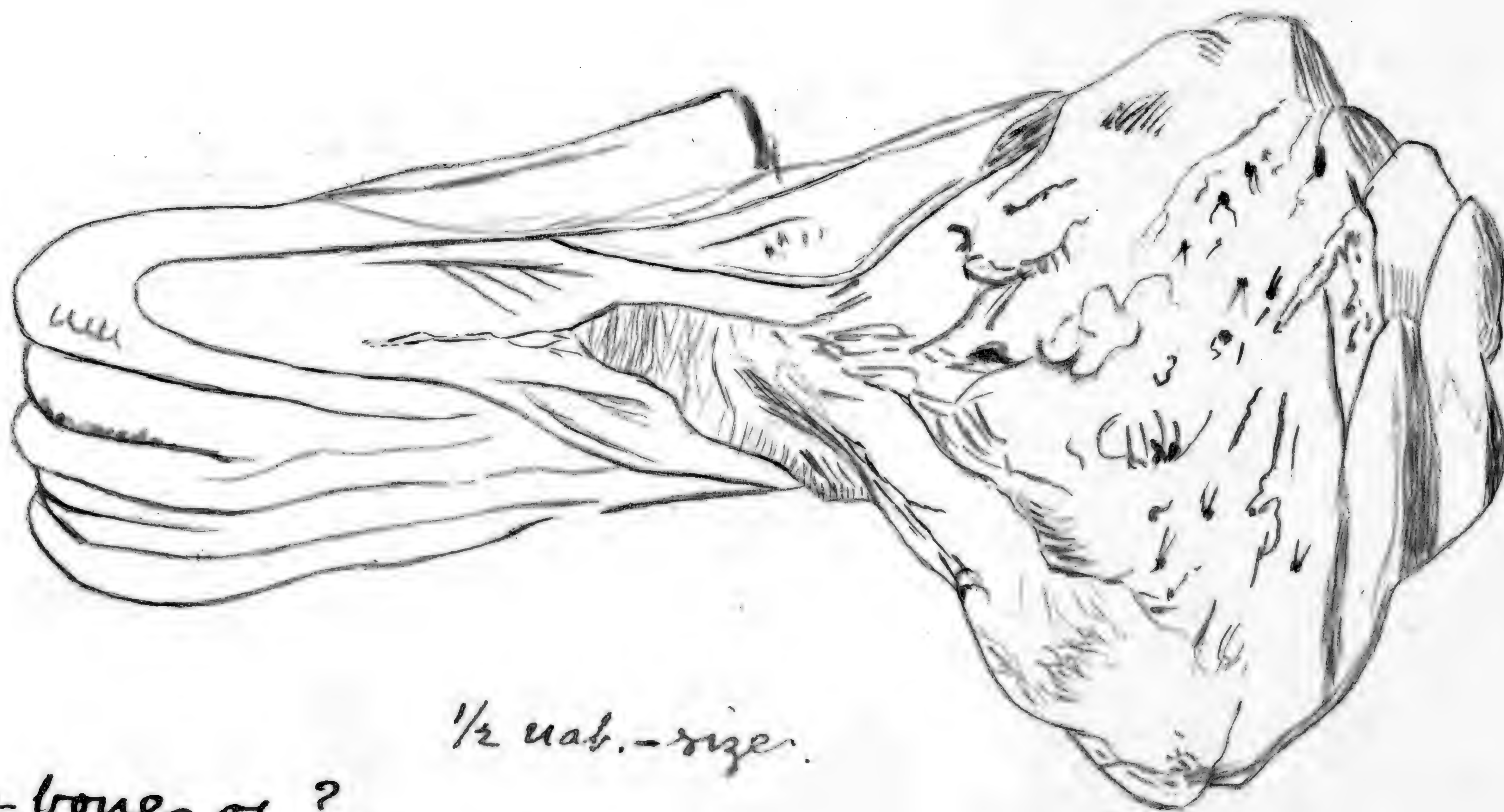
$\frac{1}{2}$ nat. - size.

Ear-bone of ?

Emmons, Geol. Surv. of U. C., 1858,

p. 205, fig. 27.

Miocene of San R., U. C.



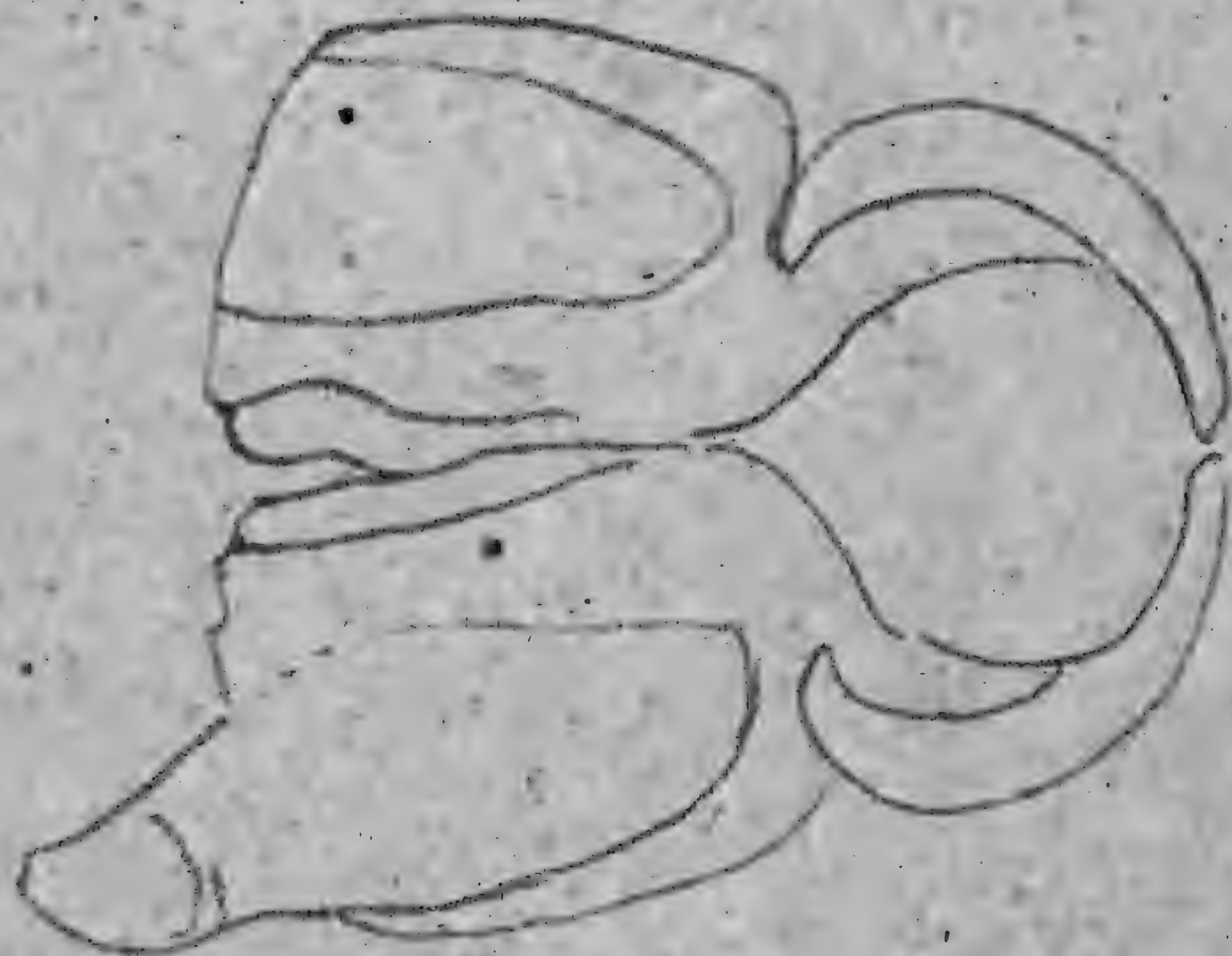
$\frac{1}{2}$ nat.-size.

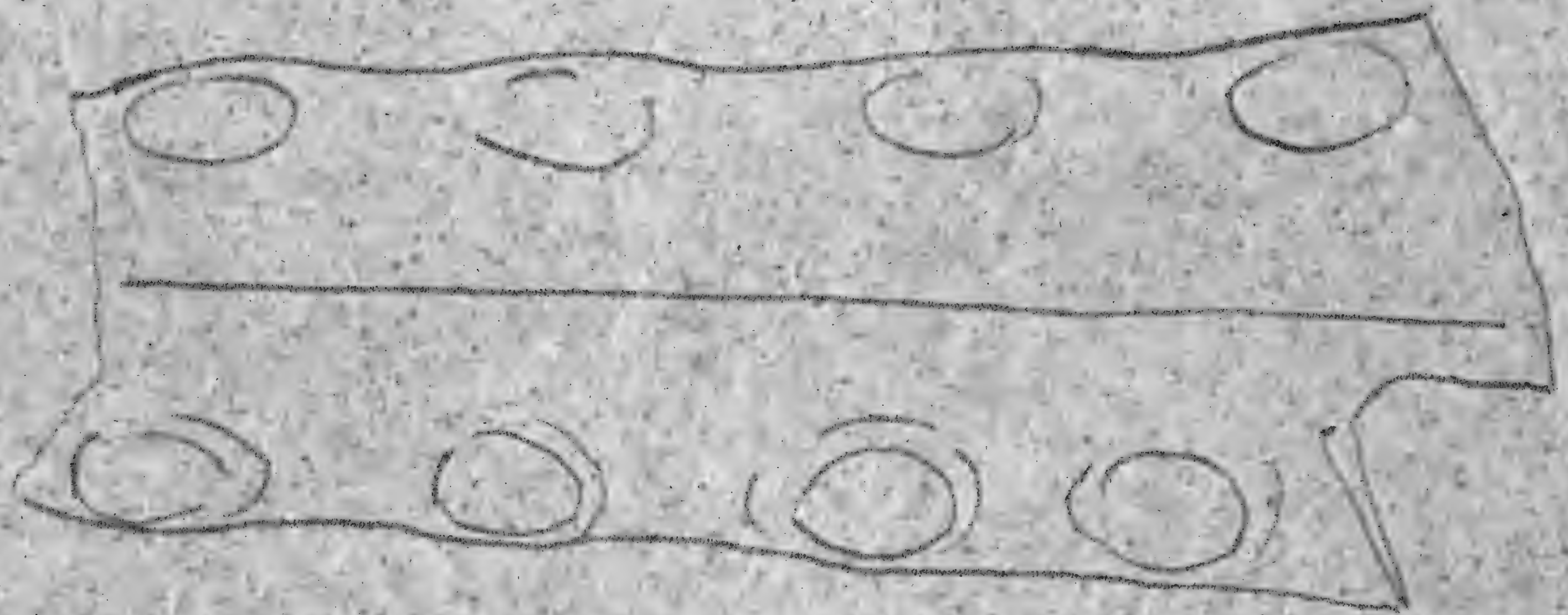
Ear-bone of ?.

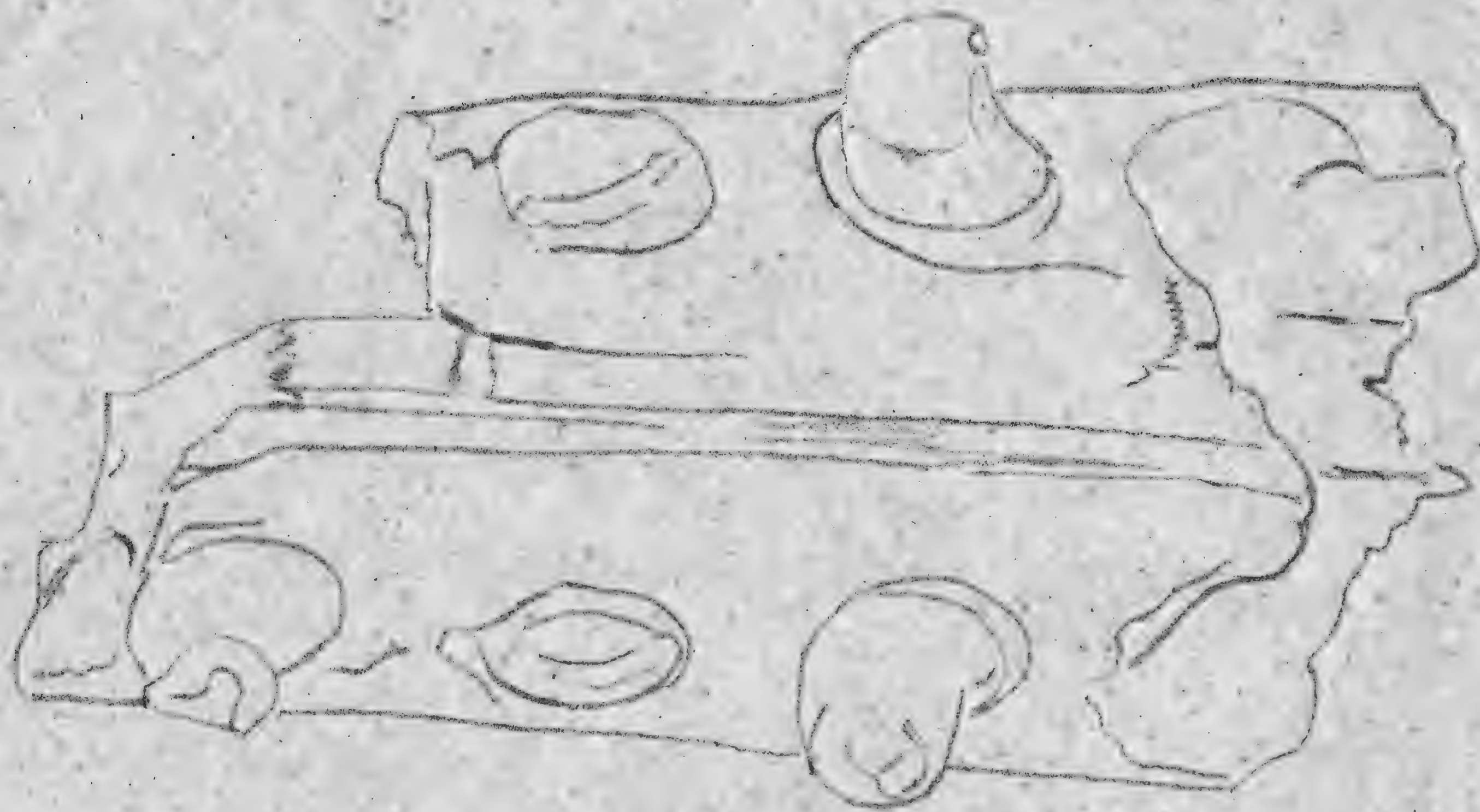
Emmons, Geol. Surv. of U. C., 1858,

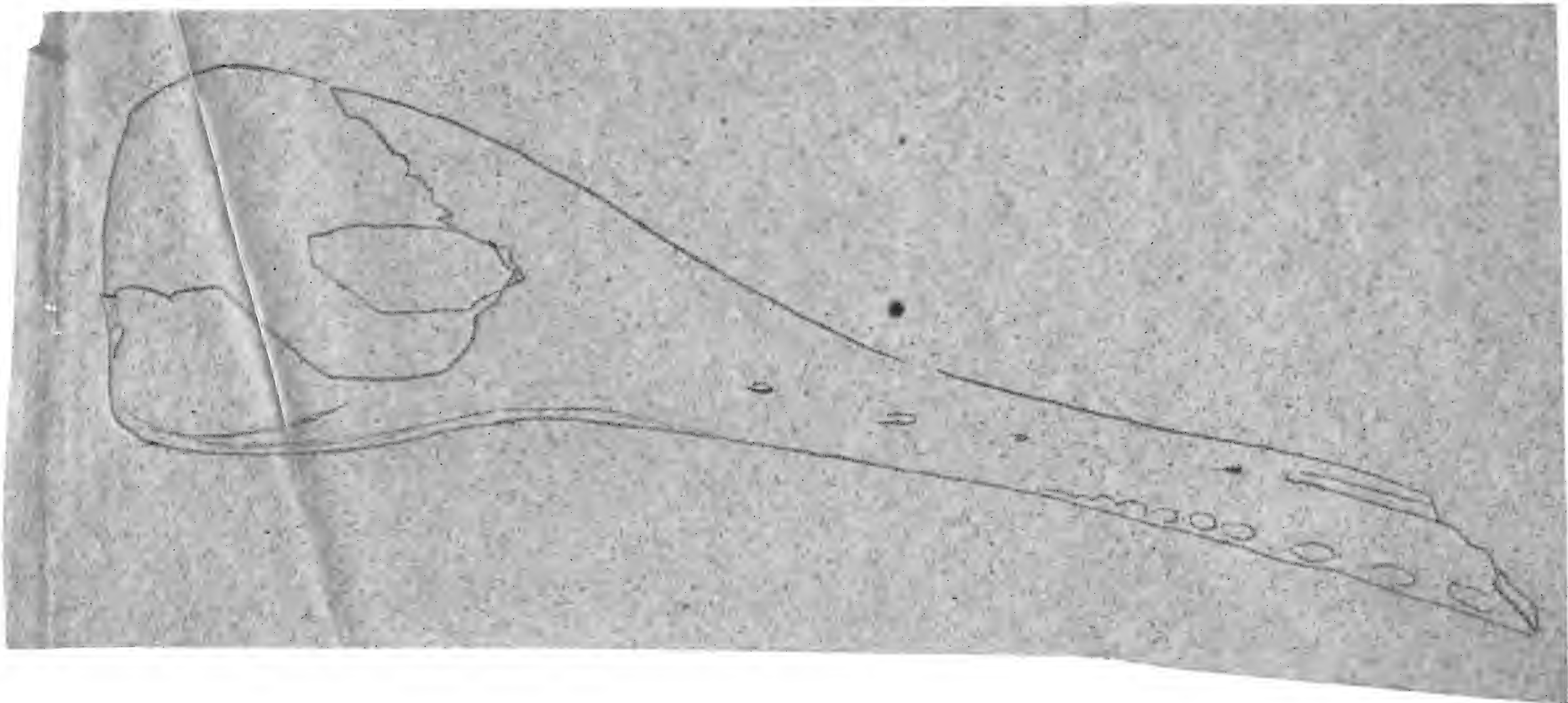
p. 209, fig. 31.

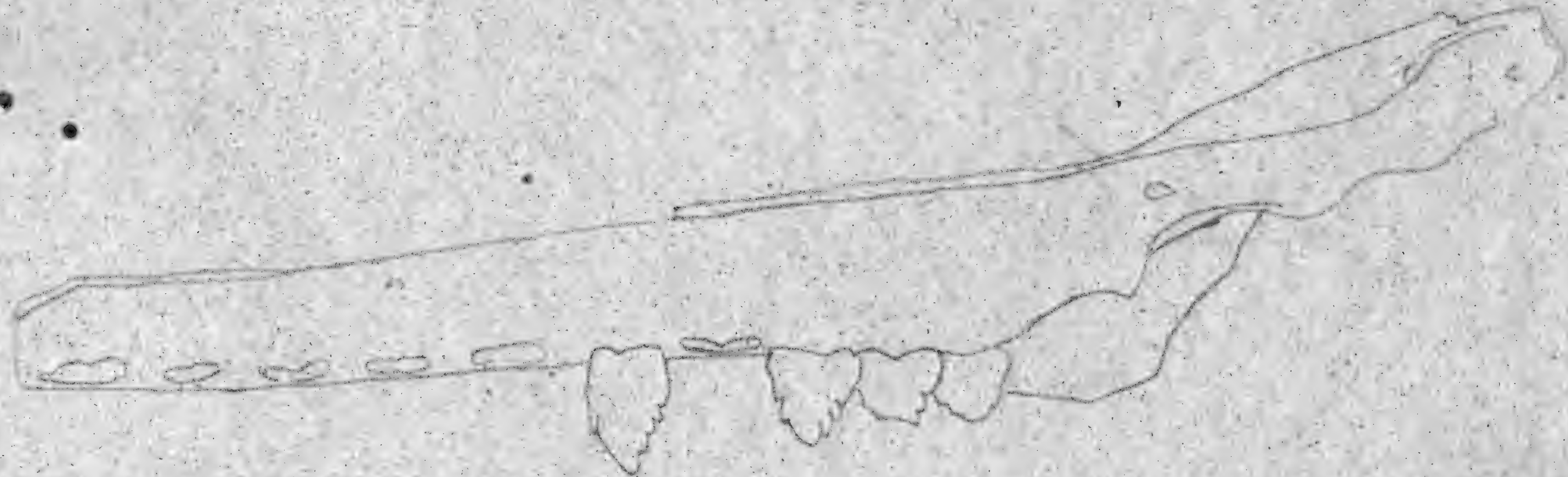
Miocene of Tar River, U. C.







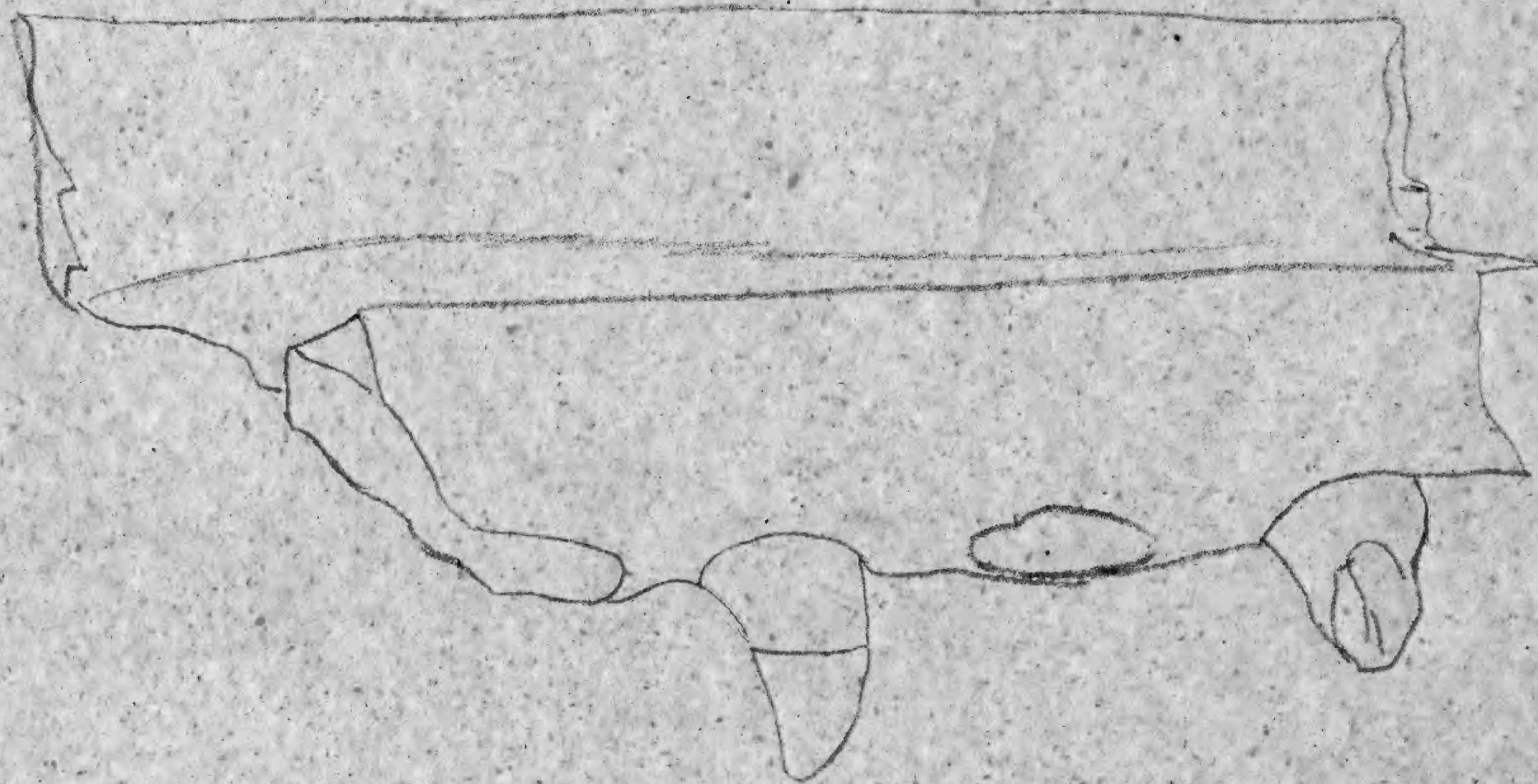


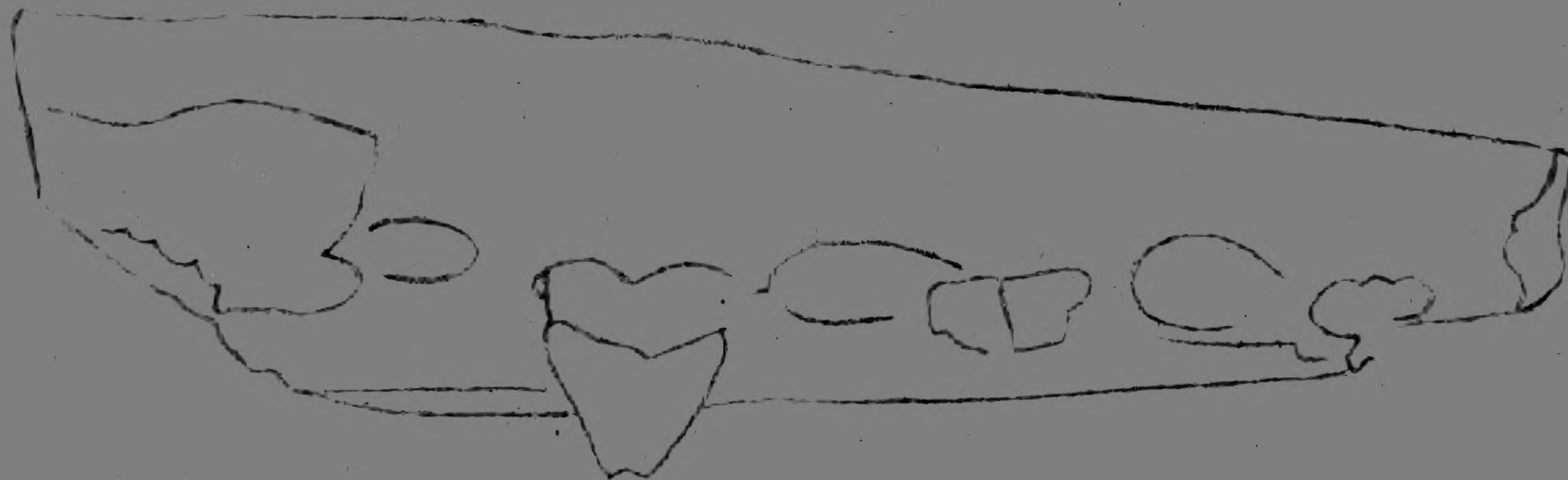


Prof. Giovanni Capellini

Senatore del Regno

Bologna e Porto Venere





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Aug 26 1909

and Sept 27

Dr. F. W. True

National Museum

My dear Dr. True

We have been a long time delayed in getting the photos made for your paper, owing to other work having accumulated which had to take precedence, but they are done at last, and I forward them to you herewith.

I fear there may be some further delay in the printing, as publication of our Bulletin has been suspended until the end of the year. Your paper was requisitioned for, and should take an early place as soon as publication work is resumed. As you may suppose, we are none of us very cheerful over the hold-up, but it had to be, and we are making the best of it.

Sincerely yours

W. D. Matthew

Photos received. Shall I send them?

L.S.

Aug 30, 09.

and Sept 27